

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE

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No. 10

WAR SERVICE OF MOTHERS

Do not neglect the care of the children but double your efforts in their behalf.

Stand by the boys in Army and Navy. Give them all the inspiration, all the love, all the cheer that is possible.

Save the babies.

Help the erring boys and girls. Stand by the government. Work with it. Sacrifice, think, plan to be helpful wherever the way opens.

Remember that God rules the universe, that His Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom and His dominion from everlasting to everlasting, that through tribulation and sorrow life's greatest lessons are learned.

Learn the lessons the war is teaching. Apply them to life—that children and children's children may not have to meet the same trials that have come this generation.

President's Desk

Two new state branches were organized and welcomed into the ranks of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations in April by the National President.

Kentucky and
Michigan from
State Branches
in April

Kentucky has been planning for over two years to come into the Congress with a large membership covering the entire State.

Mrs. Ben C. Frazier, of Louisville, at that time president of the Louisville Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, and Mr. V. O. Gilbert, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, took the initial steps over two years ago, and since then with Miss Lida Gardner as organizer parents and teachers have been organized in nearly every county of Kentucky.

April 25 and 26 were fixed as the dates for the organization meeting in Louisville, during the annual convention of the Kentucky Educational Association. In this way a large and interested attendance of teachers was assured.

State Superintendent V. O. Gilbert made the first address, enthusiastically telling of the value and necessity of Parent-Teacher Associations and Mothers' Circles and of their educational work.

He promised every possible coöperation of the State Department of Education and wished Godspeed to the Kentucky Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Reports from both teachers and parents from various sections of the state showed the extent of the movement.

A shadow was cast over the meeting by the enforced absence of Miss Lida Gardner, the beloved National and State Organizer, who for weeks had been at her mother's sick bed. Mrs. Gardner died on the day Kentucky was organized, a day which Miss Gardner had eagerly anticipated. The full report of Kentucky Parent-Teacher Associations was in her possession, for she alone knew of all that were to become charter members, but who could not be represented at the meeting. Mrs. George C. Weldon, president of Louisville Parent-Teacher Association, took charge of the arrangements and turned over the organization meeting to the national president.

It was unanimously voted that a Kentucky Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations be formed. The constitution was adopted and officers elected.

No one who had the privilege of participating in that meeting can ever forget the deep spiritual atmosphere that prevailed. It was indescribable, and an uplift and an inspiration to service. Not a word about what Kentucky would get out of it, the note too often sounded. Only what opportunities Kentucky would have to serve in even wider way because she was part of the National Congress.

The little while any of us have to serve, and the grave crisis through which the world is passing were dominant thoughts.

Many of the 30,000 boys stationed in Camp Taylor were starting on the way to France. Many were the mothers who had come to bid them farewell. All these things lent a serious note and a deeper significance to the work of parents and teachers.

The Parent-Teacher Association was recognized as the foundation of democracy, the medium through which to build a loyal high-minded citizenship of a great nation.

The following officers were chosen: Mrs. George C. Weldon, President, Louisville; Miss Elizabeth Stouffer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. B. C. Frazier, Louisville, Mr. V. O. Gilbert, Frankfort, Mrs. J. P. Ross, Maysville, Mrs. J. Califf, Louisville, Mrs. Abner Harris, Frankfort, Vice-Presidents.

The appointment of other officers was deputed to the board after consultation with Miss Gardner, as it was desired to have all parts of the state represented.

No other state has come into the Congress under more favorable auspices than Kentucky, or with more complete representation of all counties of the state.

Michigan Branch was organized April 29 and 30. The petitions from county superintendents to the National President have been coming for months, and delegates were appointed by them from many towns.

Mrs. L. L. Jones, Mrs. Geo. D. Burch and Mrs. Fred Gage, officers of Battle Creek Parent-Teacher Council and leaders in the movement for a state branch, are to be congratulated on their efficiency in managing every detail of the convention. The able coöperation of Superintendent Coburn made their work easy.

The hospitality of Dr. J. N. Kellogg in entertaining the national president at his famous sanitarium and the hospitality of Battle Creek homes, in which delegates were entertained, will always be a happy memory to those who were there. The spirit of the entire meeting was earnest and enthusiastic. Grand Rapids, Detroit, Highland Park, Holland, Capac, Adrian, Ann Arbor, Charlevoix, Scottsville and Battle Creek were represented by numbers of delegates and many were superintendents and teachers as well as parents.

Mrs. Walter Jobe, formerly of Kansas City, is now a resident of Detroit, and with her experience as president of the Missouri branch she can do much in extension of Parent-Teacher Associations in Michigan. She accepted the place of organizer-at-large for the National of Congress Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Over 75 delegates from out of town registered at the Y. W. C. A. rooms on April 29.

A new method for teaching writing has been devised by Mrs. A. H. Bowman. The letters of the alphabet and words are outlined by grooved impression sheets. This method makes it possible for the smallest child or the most inexperienced older person to form the habit of writing clearly and plainly. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, has used this plan with excellent results, and declares that the whole system makes for ease in learning to write. Mothers might find this an interesting and educational help at home with the children.

New Method of Teaching Writing

Notice to Readers

"Convention Echoes" in May Magazine were written by Mrs. Hence Orme though by error attributed to Mrs. Charles McDaris.



NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS NEW HEADQUARTERS, 1314 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C. Dedicated to United Service Club for Enlisted Men, During the War—and as long as necessary.

Will You Do for these Boys in or near Washington What You Would Like Some Mother to do for your Boy Wherever He May Be?

IS YOUR BOY AMONG THESE?

Over 200,000 enlisted men of the army and navy are stationed in the vicinity of Washington. They come from every state of the Union. Mothers and fathers of every state are therefore directly concerned that in Washington these men may have the hospitality of mothers, home influence and good lodging at moderate cost.

Thousands more of them are in Washington than can receive such hospitality and comfort, for Washington people are taxed to the utmost to meet the demands that war conditions have brought upon them.

The National Congress of Mothers has taken upon itself the provision of a United Service Club for the comfort and pleasure of these boys from every state and in any branch of the service.

It has dedicated to this great patriotic use its new headquarters for the period of the war and reconstruction, reserving only necessary office room for its national work for child welfare.

To meet the demands of its great work for home and for country the National Headquarters

Committee and Army and Navy Camp Committee have purchased a large and spacious mansion at 1314 Massachusetts Avenue, and have secured the coöperation of the War Community Service in meeting the cost of equipment and running expenses of the Club.

The Congress asks the coöperation of all patriotic men and women in raising the amount necessary to meet the purchase price of the building and for such improvements as will meet the requirements that are demanded.

It is not just to expect Washington—a city of moderate size—to provide more than a small part of the money.

The Mothers' United Service Club, although in Washington, is a national club, to which men from every state are welcome. It is not for Washington men who will be amply provided for. It should therefore represent the interest and love and patriotism of mothers and fathers of enlisted men from every state.

In order that the national scope of interest in

these boys may be shown to those who use it, there will be a roster clearly printed and permanently hung in a conspicuous place in the club, giving the names of organizations and individuals who contribute. Each month contributions will be acknowledged in *CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE*.

Many as are the appeals for money to meet war needs, the service of the National Congress of Mothers in the Army and Navy Camp Committee meets a need not filled by other organizations.

The United Service Clubs already established by the National Congress of Mothers in Philadelphia and Baltimore are cited as models, and have given comfort, mother and father influence, and clean wholesome home life to over 150,000 boys since they were opened in Philadelphia, August 1, 1917, and in Baltimore, November, 1917.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS

The National United Service Club in Washington is equipped with 200 comfortable beds

with sheets and pillow cases, and will have a cafeteria.

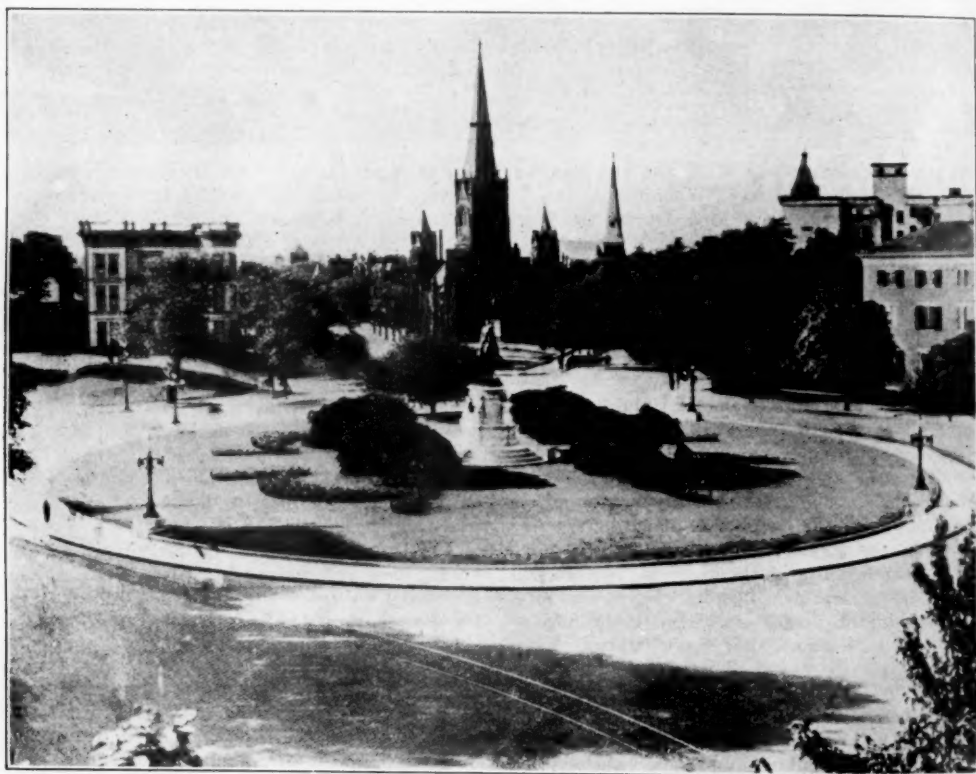
Spacious halls, reading and writing rooms and recreation rooms are free to any man in uniform. There is a moderate charge for lodging, shower baths and cafeteria.

Members of the National Congress of Mothers have already given generously to the Headquarters Building Fund, but only a small percentage of them have yet been heard from.

This is a public patriotic service and one which appeals to all, whether members of the Congress or not. Therefore, each member may help by giving the opportunity to contribute to as many as possible through personal letters and explanation of the need.

Circulars with picture of the building will be supplied to those who will use them.

Checks should be made out to Army and Navy Camp Committee, National Congress of Mothers, Washington Loan and Trust Co., Treasurer, Washington, D. C.



THOMAS CIRCLE, Near 1314 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Supervision of All Children of School Age by State Boards of Education

BY MRS. FREDERIC SCHOFF

Address, Joint Conference National Congress of Mothers and Department of Superintendence, N. E. A.

The welfare of children at this time requires centralization of responsibility, and development of both home and school to such efficiency as will enable them to meet their obligations to every child.

There is no comprehensive thorough supervision over children by the state at the present time, for there is no one agency in the state on which the responsibility rests. State Boards of Education, Departments of Charities and Correction, State Boards of Health and Courts all have a hand in dealing with the children of school age; neither agency is well informed as to what the other is doing, and certainly most of them claim no special knowledge of child nurture.

Legislation has been patch work, here a little that is intended to help, and there another bit, but without correlation or knowledge of other measures, or how they fit in with each other. There has been no thorough study of the effects on the children of the system of care a state provides. Duplication of effort, great expense to the state and ineffective care of the children are the results of the present methods.

Juvenile courts were a valuable step forward in that they for the first time differentiated juvenile offenses from adult offenses, and aimed to provide help instead of punishment. Juvenile courts are meeting the most serious problems of education utterly unequipped for educational guidance. They are dealing entirely with children of school age, the same children the school has had. Difficult as it may be the school can, when it recognizes the duty, better meet the needs of these children than is possible as courts are constituted.

Combine probation work, attendance work and home visitors as a department of education under supervision of one who believes in children's possibilities and with sympathy and patience can direct those who are working with children and parents, and there will be little need for courts for children.

First aid to the morally injured is as necessary as to those who are physically injured. How to give it requires training as well as sympathy. It is all part of the duty of home educators and school educators.

The school system should include whatever educational work is required for the defective as well as the erring children. As it is now, the school passes these children on to the court, which is not an educational institution, and is not constituted to deal with such questions as well as educators whose special training is directed toward that end. The court passes them on to probation officers, who again are not under educational supervision, and yet who have most

delicate educational work to do if their service is of any value to the child or the community.

Often the child is passed on to a reform school, which is managed without supervision of the State Board of Education, but which is perfunctorily visited by the Department of Charities and Correction. Attendance officers and probation officers frequently are dealing with the same child, and between the many, no really effective work can be done. Children should not come under the jurisdiction of Department of Charities and Correction.

Every question that relates to children should be under the jurisdiction of home and school. Education of every kind for every kind of child properly comes under the educational system. Children are in the formative period of life; only those who understand child-nature and child-nurture and who are educators in the broadest sense of the word can guide them wisely, and without such guidance their possibilities are blighted.

The issuance of work certificates for children by the deputed agent of the school placed the authority where it should be. Physical inspection of school children with consultation and coöperation by State Board of Health again placed that responsibility where it should be.

After long experience and careful study of the conditions and needs of all the children, I would earnestly recommend that the scope of State Boards of Education be enlarged to include supervision of every agency dealing with children, that they be given the power to provide such buildings and teachers as are needed to care for all the children of school age whatever their difficulties may be; that probation work and attendance officers work be combined, and that both be recognized as constituent parts of the educational system. Eventually most of the children who are now dealt with in juvenile courts would thus be more quietly and effectively aided under the school system.

The objection will arise that State Boards of Education are not fitted to cope with all these questions, and that is doubtless true. It is possible, however, to reorganize such boards so that they would be able to cover all functions which are properly educational functions.

Every board of education could be more efficient if in its membership there might be trained educators, broad-minded men of experience in world life, mothers of vision and experience. The points of view of all these are needed for a good board of education.

The Congress of Mothers has secured many good measures for children, which through lack of proper functioning are not as effective as they should be.

It is my earnest desire that at this joint meeting of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations and Department of Superintendence N. E. A. a joint committee of parents and teachers may be formed to carry forward a united movement to increase the scope of the state boards of education; to coördinate the care and supervision of all children of school age under educational guidance.

I recommend that this joint committee made up of state superintendents and presidents of state branches of the Congress be formed to carry forward a concerted plan for the assumption of increased responsibility for the care and supervision of all children of school age, for study

of results, which is the only sure way to know whether under educational guidance measures are beneficial or otherwise.

The following educators have accepted a place on this committee:

Dr. J. H. Francis, Chairman, Washington, D.C., Mr. Wm. McAndrew, Kingsbridge, N. Y., Dr. John H. Finley, Albany, N. Y., Randall J. Condon, Cincinnati, O., L. R. Alderman, Portland, Oregon, Dr. Chas. A. Wagner, Chester, Pa., Gustave Straubenmuller, New York City, The National President and all presidents of State Branches of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Family Records and Education

By O. C. GLASER

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Even in ante-bellum days, it had become quite impossible to scan the columns of a newspaper without finding something that dealt, directly or otherwise, with questions of race. And the war, despite endless phases, has not beaten down our interest. On the contrary, we have absorbed, and are still discussing with added intensity, the treasury of pros and cons on selection, conscription, volunteers, and self-determination—all in relation to race. Special headlines telling of terrific congestions in war-fathers, war-mothers, babies and marriages continue to be offset in subsequent editions by rarefactions no less alarming and important if true. Legitimacy these last four years has been battling valiantly with illegitimacy, and the birth rate, rising, falling, or remaining stationary, has reflected clearly the betting among feature writers. Mars, we have had it dinned into us, by a cunning little way of his own, turns all infants into boys, though the characteristic fickleness of his sex appears plainly enough to those who are equally stirred by epidemics of girls. Indeed, wartime instruction in these matters has been so many-sided that sane people are certain of very little and doubt that little much.

In view of all this, it seems worth while to turn back to circumstances less shifting in nature, to the things which were true before the war came, and which will continue if left to themselves, after the monster is dead.

In this direction we find that students of race have laid bare one great principle: our population for many years has not been maintaining proportionate growth. Instead, there has been radical, differential hypertrophy.

The biological causes of this are a highly differential birth rate together with an almost equally marked differential immigration;—mat-

ters which call for earnest thought and correction. Yet neither will or can come until parents and teachers everywhere are thoroughly aroused and trained to spread and apply the knowledge of pertinent facts and principles. All this is merely the social setting in which we must work.

Human characteristics of the inborn kind are either independently heritable or heritable in independent groups. Within each race and still more strikingly within every mixture of races, varieties and strains, this independence of hereditary attributes leads inevitably to every conceivable grouping of traits.

An established race is one whose individuals are characterized by a more or less harmonious grouping of inborn qualities. And this harmony spells not only a relatively smooth working of the internal machinery, but especially a smooth adjustment to the outside world, the world in which these races came into being and in which they have managed to maintain themselves.

Such harmony is the work of time. Likewise the harmonies of one race and one environment cannot be those of another. Is it not clear, then, that miscellaneous mixing—haphazard hybridization—must necessarily produce a large crop of disharmonies? How much of the exceptionally high death rate of middle life may not be due to maladjustments of this type? A southern European with Nordic heart and circulatory system is not harmoniously put together. Again within each race we pass about, almost with pride, the small change of our inherent discords. Do we not perpetuate the astigmatic, the near-sighted, the far-sighted, the color-blind varieties of man? How many are there whose teeth are neither too large nor too small for their jaws? How, too, about our nervous systems? How, too, about the instances in which great powers of ex-

pression, great possibilities of leadership are neutralized by hereditary deafness, or by inborn inability to resist tuberculosis, alcohol, or sex? All too often, the feeble mind lives in the house beautiful and the subtle brain is imprisoned in a hopeless body.

Well over two thousand years ago, Empedocles taught that the animal world appeared first, not in the forms of complete individuals, but rather as isolated fragments, heads without necks, arms without shoulders, eyes without their sockets and that these fragments united with one another in a purely fortuitous manner. Empedocles was under the necessity of accounting, as best he could, for the chimeras and centaurs of mythology which he supposed to originate when in the confusion of parts, heads of men and bodies of animals stuck together. We do not need to account for mythological centaurs and chimeras because we have peopled the world with real ones. We have been able to do this, because, after all, something like the idea held by Empedocles turns out to be true. We have been assembling men from chance parts brought to us from the ends of the earth. Imagine an automobile put together in this fashion, part Ford, part Cadillac, part Packard, part Chalmers, part marine engine, and part aeroplane?

The melting pot, whether inter- or intra-racial, does not melt. The cooks who preside over the disparate mixture are really making pickles in which the several ingredients—gherkins, mustard, tomato, cauliflower and kale, remain distinctly recognizable and more often than not, antagonistic.

We cannot deny that race mixture may also yield harmonious combinations. Where everything is possible, this chance likewise is to be reckoned with. Yet let us be quite clear that it is mere chance, so small indeed that every favorable constellation of traits synthesized by luck should be carefully preserved. But this is also true of favorable constellations which we have inherited, these too should be treasured, for they are nothing less than racial gold.

How true this is can be shown as clearly as anywhere by the descendants of the French Huguenots. Let us ponder this remarkable fragment. They have left a long rôle of honor of whom we only mention a few:

- Paul Revere; patriot and one of the leaders of the Boston Tea Party.
- Priscilla Molines; wife of John Alden and heroine of Longfellow's famous poem.
- Peter Faneuil; presented Faneuil Hall, the "cradle of liberty" to the City of Boston.
- James Bowdoin; member of the Continental Congress and president of the Convention, 1779; Governor of Massachusetts, 1785; trustee of Harvard College and member of Royal Society.
- James Bowdoin, Jr., minister to Spain; member of the Assembly; patron of Bowdoin College.

Richard Dana; member of the Sons of Liberty; patriot.

Francis Dana; minister to Russia 1780.

Richard Henry Dana; founder of the *North American Review*; writer.

Charles A. Dana; famous editor of the *New York Sun*.

James Dwight Dana; mineralogist of international reputation.

Isaac Bethlo; settler of the island on which now stands the Statue of Liberty.

Joseph Le Conte; geologist. Probably the leader in his field in America.

John Lawrence Le Conte; greatest entomologist of his time.

John Jay; patriot and diplomat; first justice of the supreme court.

Christopher Roberts; founder of Roberts College, Constantinople, Turkey.

Dr. Pierre Elisee Gallaudet; founder of the first institution for the education of the deaf and dumb in this country.

James De Lancy; lieutenant-governor.

Right Rev. Charles T. Quintard; bishop of Tennessee.

General Richard Montgomery; soldier-patriot; elected brigadier-general by the Continental Congress.

Henry David Thoreau; the well-known author of "Walden."

Mathew Vassar; founder of Vassar College.

Stephen Gerard; founder of Girard College.

Colonel John Bayard; soldier-patriot.

James Ashton Bayard; member of the committee appointed by President Madison for arranging the peace terms with Great Britain in 1814.

Du Pont Family; largest powder manufacturers in America.

Admiral Du Pont; gifted officer, United States Navy.

Major-General John Buford; fired the first shot at the Battle of Gettysburg.

John Sevier; first governor of Tennessee.

Mathew Fontaine Maury; founder of the modern science of hydrography. The first to suggest an ocean cable.

Thomas Blanchard; famous inventor.

Desirable as the conservation of socially valuable strains and syntheses may be, our recognition of this fact is not enough. We must act. But how?

So far we have heard only of negative eugenics, of sterilization, segregation, and have come to think in consequence that positive eugenics, eugenics for the normal and socially adequate, is beyond our reach.

Modelled on the stock farm or modelled without reference to an essential articulation with normal customs and the slow conservative changes in normal customs, all attempts at positive eugenics are doomed to failure. Yet mistakes in advocacy have no bearing on the correctness or real feasibility of a cause. We can do something withal.

We can educate, and through education influence behavior in socially desirable ways. The sort of education needed is partly formal in the laws of biology, especially those of natural inheritance, but it is also informal.

The program which is likely to make the greatest appeal is a long-time plan, and must necessarily be such since human generations number only three or four to the century. Yet this slowness is no argument for delaying the start or doubting success.

One of the immediate things that we can do is to keep accurate family records. The value of this information to the parent cannot be overestimated. It will clear up points in the child's make-up that now remain obscure; it will prevent many bad mistakes in training and education. Moreover, the child itself will, as it grows older, be able to steer a truer course. A record of family ability and achievements, whatever they may be, will tell what nature has best fitted it for, and, by its stabilizing influence, will prevent the squandering of native racial resources in either riotous living or unworthy marriage.

We do not advocate a cold-blooded comparison of pedigrees. The matings we have in mind suggest only to our friends the enemy, the methods of the stock farm. On the other hand, we do believe that young people from families where pedigrees play a rôle in the choice of vocation, will find themselves unconsciously guided when it comes to making the most important choice of all.

We cannot emphasize too strongly that the time for pedigrees is not when the church-bells are ringing, but in the long years of youth before. The parent who does not provide his children with the documentary evidence of the family history, especially when the documents are based on the best that modern science has to offer, is entitled to no delusions on one point: he is not doing all he can, either for the good of his children or for the good of the race.

How is all this going to interfere with the liberties of individuals—a point often brought forward—is hard to see, unless we consider restrictions in our freedom to make mistakes a serious curtailment of personal liberty. Again we are told that positive eugenics is undemocratic. Well, there are varieties of democracy among which should be mentioned the Bolshevik. But all this has little to do with forms of government or society. Both Greece and Rome went to the wall from lack of eugenic breeding—from wastage of racial goods and the inevitable consequences of leaderless days.

Finally, we have been credibly informed, eugenics attempts to exclude love, as though taking the blinders off meant certain death to affection. It's a left-handed compliment indeed! Positive eugenics gives to all the elements that may lead to marriage their just due, but further than this it insists upon a fair hearing for the family pedigree.

At once there come to mind the royal families of Europe. They have considered pedigrees for generations. Surely we are not asked to ape practices that have given us lines characterized for centuries by frequently partial, and at times complete physical, moral, and intellectual degeneracy. If that is what pedigrees do, we'll have none of them!

Let us be serious. Is a misuse or disuse of pedigrees an argument against them?

Positive eugenics does not aim at the concentration of political power; it aims at no narrow, arbitrary, and senseless restrictions of eligibility. It has no interest in placating, cajoling, or flattering this, that, or the other group of people; it has no concern with the increase, or the transmission in tact, of hereditary property and power held together by conventions and submissions. On the contrary, it is concerned only with the original native capacity for power, and this, as we know, may arise at any level in the good, green garden of men.

That which comes to us spontaneously and in the guise of gifts is capable of increase in quantity. No one familiar with the achievements of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, and genetics; no one who has taken the least pains to acquaint himself with the elementary facts of natural inheritance in human beings, can doubt that man culture is one of the possibilities with which an enlightened state should reckon. Nor, with the least comprehension of the condition in which the world finds itself today, can he doubt that the state which fails to do so is doomed among nations.

The Eugenics Registry was founded for people who believe these things, but who have hitherto had no way of putting their beliefs into practice. If the pedigree of a human being contains hidden within it the information which will enable us to tell what sort of children he is likely to bring into the world, who is to assist us in preparing the necessary documents? And who, above all, is to help us interpret them?

Clearly, this is the work of experts, but until the registry was founded, none had taken upon themselves this particular and useful service. However, beginning in a small way, and perhaps influencing the lives of only a few, we hope and expect that the growth of the registry and especially of the ideas on which it is based will reach national and even greater proportions. Time and wisdom alone can tell.

For the present we are attempting two things: we furnish a set of blank forms which enable anyone who cares enough to make a personal inventory of socially important traits known to be hereditary. The forms on which these qualities are charted involve several generations and a full constellation of immediate relatives. The mere process of filling them out is educative and altogether likely to convince the person so engaged that his characteristics have not come from a clear sky.

But we are prepared to do more than this. We are fortunately able through our staff of experts to study these inventories if desired, and while it is undoubtedly premature to attempt everything that will ultimately be possible and wise, still there are certain things about which we can form judgments as reliable as those of any medical expert.

But our principal concern is with the future. These records must be in existence if the future is to accomplish more in this direction than the past and the present. And who are we that we should be willing to deny the future this possibility? Have we made such a wonderful job of our own time in other respects? Are we too frivolous to be willing to bring about a more

serious attitude toward human matings—an attitude in no wise likely to interfere with personal liberty, but on the contrary calculated in the long run to insure it? Family records are surely not subversive of society. On the contrary, their presence in one household, by creating a silent but insistent demand for them in others, will inevitably reduce the frequency of disgenic marriages; will free the community as a whole from the necessity of caring for so large a share of incompetents; and, finally, will aid in preserving for transmission, intact the most important of all natural assets—the socially favorable constellations of traits. What can be more important than the organic heritage of all the generations yet to come?

Child Hygiene Department

MRS. SUMNER WHITTEN, CHAIRMAN

Attention, Mothers!

Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare. If babies were well born and well cared for, their mortality would be negligible.—Newsholme.

Has any one told you why you should feel it your patriotic duty to take all of your children of five years of age or under to the nearest children's weighing and measuring station, and have their health standard recorded? You will receive a duplicate record card which will in years to come show your child that when this country was waging the fiercest war the world has ever known his health was considered of sufficient importance to the nation to secure all knowledge concerning him and to give him every possible chance to grow to a stronger, happier, more capable individual than thousands who have been found wanting at this critical time.

The draft with its rejection of one third of the men as physically unsound is a strong argument for greater attention to the physical care of young children. It is said that a large proportion of the rejections were from causes dating back to infancy.

Many people are often unaware of their own physical disability and this has been astonishingly shown by the rejections made by the recruiting officers in the last draft. Some of the most prominent and frequent physical defects met with in these examinations are defective vision and hearing, flat foot and bad teeth. The results of disease tendencies lingering after children's diseases or caused by neglect causes incapacity and misery in later years. With prompt action and skilled medical treatment,

these defects can be remedied, thus saving children from many future handicaps. A widespread response to the country's call to parents and guardians of young children in this most vital conservation work, facing the nation today, is looked for. The babies themselves make the following appeal:

THE APPEAL OF THE BABIES

Are our births registered?

If we must take cow's milk . . .

Please don't let our milk get dirty.

Please don't let our milk get warm until we need it.

Please don't leave our bottle or nipples dirty or where flies and dirt can reach them.

Please do not allow us less than fifteen or twenty minutes for our meals.

Please do not give us indigestible things like bananas, candy, cake, bones and bacon rinds to suck, or tea, coffee, or strong liquors to drink. We like cold water.

Please don't give us soothing syrup or patent medicine if you want us to grow up strong and well.

Please don't urge us to walk until we are one year old if you want our legs straight.

Please don't exercise us too much. We can exercise ourselves if you will give us freedom to kick and cry once in a while.

Please don't put many heavy clothes on us. We grow and feel when warm but not smothered.

Please don't handle and keep doing something

with us all the time. We like quiet and to be left alone if we are not spoiled.
 Please don't rob us of fresh air. It costs nothing and saves doctor's bills.
 Please don't let the sun shine in our eyes. It hurts them.
 Please don't let our clothing or bed stay soiled or smelly. It makes us uncomfortable and fussy and might make us sick.
 Please don't rob us of our sleep. We do not enjoy shopping, entertainments, or visiting at night. Please put us to bed early.
 Be sure to take us to the nearest weighing and measuring center before June 15.
 Proper food, rest, quiet and fresh air are the things needed to establish good nerves in a child.

War Work for our Babies

The chairman of this department calls attention to the following letter which she has received from the executive secretary of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality.

Since it has been impossible to obtain a list of chairmen, this letter is being published in the hope that state presidents or chairmen of state child hygiene departments will communicate with the secretary for the essential purpose of coöperation and appreciation of all agencies working toward the execution of a national plan for child conservation in war time.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STUDY AND PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY

April 11, 1918.

MRS. S. H. WHITTEN,

National and State Chairman of Child Hygiene, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations,
 305 Locust Street, Holyoke, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Whitten—If you will be good enough to let us have a list of the chairmen of child hygiene, either state or city, of the National Congress of Mothers, we will be very glad indeed to follow up the invitation contained in your report that is published in the March number of the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE, by a personal letter.

It is possible that some of the chairmen have not been in touch with our association, and they may be more interested if they receive some of our circulars. It is possible, also, that we may be able to be of service to them in helping them formulate plans, etc.

Thank you for directing attention to the work of the association. This year in particular, when special emphasis is being placed on child welfare, we will all agree, I am sure, that the greatest good is going to be accomplished by concerted effort.

Cordially yours,

GERTRUDE B. KNIPP,
Executive Secretary.

Training Little Children

SUGGESTIONS BY MOTHERS WHO HAVE BEEN KINDERGARTNERS

By MRS. JESS SWEITZER SHEAFFER

Issued by the United States Bureau of Education and the National Kindergarten Association
 Simple, home-made, indestructible scrapbooks
 most satisfactory for little children

They afford endless opportunities for education

We have been intensely interested in watching our little daughter with her first books. In addition to their educational value, they are a source of great pleasure and have grown to be her daily companions. When she was about fourteen months old she was given her first book, a small linen one containing pictures of animals. These we would call by name as we pointed them out to her, and as they became familiar she would point them out herself. After she had learned to talk, she could say the names also. Linen books containing pictures of objects in colors were next given the child and when she had become acquainted with these, group pictures were added to the collection.

By counting the objects in the various groups—not over five at first—and by calling attention to their color, the child learned both number and color. Emilie Poullson's book on "Finger

Plays" is an enjoyable supplement to pictures of this kind.

We found simple, home-made, indestructible scrapbooks most satisfactory and attractive. Anticipating the book stage, we had collected a number of colored pictures from magazines. For the leaves of these books we used brown paper-muslin, cutting a number of pieces twelve by twenty-four inches and, after laying them one on top of another, stitching them through the center, thus making a book twelve by twelve inches when closed. On the pages we mounted the pictures with paste.

One book contained pictures of fowls, turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, and some pigeon and crow pictures also. In another book we pasted pictures of four-legged domestic animals. Many of the pictures showed the family life of these in their natural surroundings. They proved most interesting as the child's experience is confined almost exclusively to the family of which he is a member, and animal families naturally appeal to every child.

Our little girl is now nearly two and a half years old, and she has never tired of her scrap-books. Through them she has become acquainted with the different animals and the sound made by each, and is able to connect the animals and their calls.

The number of books of this kind which would be of great educational value to the child is almost limitless. Birds, flowers, vegetables, trades, farming, and history might all be presented to the child in this form. As our little girl grows older we have planned books of harvesting pictures showing the various stages in the growth of wheat from the preparation of the soil, planting of the seed and so on, until it passes through the hands of the miller and baker and finally reaches the child in the form of her daily bread.

Another interesting process is the building of the home from the trees to the finished product. This book will contain pictures of the forest where the trees grow, the man felling the great trees, the horses and wagons which haul the trees to the saw-mill, the cutting and planing of the boards, the train which transports them to

the lumber-yard, the boards piled high in the lumber-yard, the carpenter at work putting the boards together, the house in the process of construction and lastly the finished home and the family who lives in it. From these process books, the child can be led to realize that it takes rain, sunshine and warmth to make the trees and the grains grow, and that there are many people to thank for providing our simplest food and that above all, God is the great source of everything.

"Mother Goose Rhymes" and the child's favorite, "The Night Before Christmas," are always welcome diversions, and after repeated readings the child is able to supply words, lines, and later whole verses, thus incidentally developing the memory.

With the exception of a few simple books which are really story-telling pictures, I would advocate the telling of stories rather than the reading of them to small children. The primary object of story-telling is to stimulate the imagination of the children, cultivate a taste for good literature, and guide them to the best books.

When Should A Child be Called Delinquent

When should a child be called delinquent? In answer to this last question the matron of an Illinois detention home said: "God doesn't make delinquents. He makes little children.

"The fact that boys and girls become wayward and intractable is due principally to defective conditions in the home, and back of this lies the failure of society to properly equip fathers and mothers for parenthood."

Corporal punishment is making its last stand in the public schools. It is a relic of barbarism, a "left-over" from the days when it was believed that "might made right," this being the principle that the United States and her allies are opposing in the war "over there" while they are fighting the minions of the German Kaiser.

"When I was a boy and some one received a thrashing in the schoolroom, we were sure to have two or three fights on the playground at noon or recess. When the whippings stopped the fights stopped." This is the statement of James E. Delzell, superintendent of public instruction of Nebraska.

The theory that well-organized play would quickly do away with the necessity for punishment has developed from a theory into a fact. Boys and girls on the playground under instruction are a happy and contented lot.

But war has upset most traditional concepts about women, and none more completely than its old idea of matrimony as a detriment to the woman teacher. Commissioner of Education Philander Claxton has within the past month authorized a public appeal for married women teachers. He cites the fact that from all over the country teachers are leaving the school system for military service or to take places at larger salaries than school service affords. Reports from normal schools indicate a lessened number of graduates. "There are, however," says the commissioner, "scores of thousands of persons, mostly women of good scholarship and training, who have had successful experience as teachers but who have retired from active service. Many of these might render valuable service again in schools, as a means of relief in the present crisis. I recommend that they be called again into active service and that laws, ordinances and regulations of school boards prohibiting married women from teaching in public schools be suspended or repealed."

Thus another disabling condition which has long laid its fretting, needless clutch upon a group of professional women is struck loose by war—one of the world's forces most hated of womanhood.

A Child's Rights

G. W. TUTTLE

A CHILD'S RIGHT TO A HAPPY HOME

A child has a right to a happy home. A home where love is; whose atmosphere is not defiled with nagging, and fault finding, and complaining, and sarcastic remarks, and the malaria of ill nature. No use to hang "God bless our Home" on the walls unless we engrave it upon our hearts. God never gets a shadow of a chance to bless some homes; the clouds of ill nature are so heavy that even his sunshine cannot get through.

Talk about miracles, when a child raised in such an atmosphere makes good it is a miracle—a miracle of grace.

The child has a right to a sunny home, to congenial parents, to pleasant surroundings; to all that will make the child happy and useful. Home should be to the child a magnet that shall never lose its power; a light that shall never grow dim. Alas for children who never know a happy home until they go away from what they have called "Home." It was only a misnomer; home is where love is; home is where woman smiles, and loves, and reigns. Earthly treasures alone never make a home.

Fill the house with choicest treasures, send your vessels o'er the sea,

Gather treasures from the Indies, and from far-famed Araby;

Hoard them up within the four walls, vacant still the house will seem

Till some woman fair adorn it with her smiling face serene.

Is the pattern of a home that is continually before the eyes of our children a good one? Could we say: "Now, children, we hope you will have a home just like this when you grow up?" Do we wish the best for our children? Prove it! Set the best before their eyes now! There is no place that resembles Heaven so much as a happy home.

THE CHILD'S RIGHT TO WORK

When the parents refuse to set tasks for a child the devil gets busy. He sets the tasks, then leaves the parents to pay the bills.

An idle child is not a normal child. The healthy child simply must have something to do—that is the healthful, normal condition of childhood.

In addition to the active sports and games of childhood, simple tasks, little responsibilities, should fall upon the child. If they are regular, daily tasks, so much the better and more useful. The boy who brings in a single armful of wood for his mother, regularly, every night, is learning to do regular, systematic work. And just teach the boy to do his own thinking, not remind him every night that it is time to bring in the wood. Do not follow a boy around too closely; just say, "Johnnie, it is up to you to remember to

bring in that wood!" and then act as if it were all settled.

When Nellie wipes the knives and forks after every meal she is doing something immensely more valuable than simply wiping knives and forks; she is acquiring habits of industry that will help her to be a neat, faithful wife and housekeeper at some future day.

Pity the children who never have a chance to form habits of industry. Years ago our daily paper was delivered by the son of a very wealthy man. "There is the son of a rich man who will amount to something," my wife remarked, "his father is not spoiling him."

Sure enough, the industrious boy rose high; positions opened to him which could never have been his but for the habits of industry that he had formed in early life.

A CHILD'S RIGHT TO NOISY PLAY

I have an idea that when my dear mother went to Heaven the angels had a nice quiet corner for her where she could rest. Just think of seven children rushing up and down the old stairs of the hundred-year-old New England house, from kitchen to attic, playing "Hide and go seek," on a rainy day.

It was strenuous for the dear mother, but the children had a glorious time in that old, old house. Hiding places—there were hiding places everywhere! Possibly my dear, patient mother should have objected to so much noisy play upon a rainy day—for her sake, not ours—but she did not. She dearly loved to have her children have a good time. The dearest spot in the world to me today is that old house on a Connecticut hill, three thousand miles away.

But houses are built differently nowadays, and the dooryards are smaller, and unless Jennie and Edgar are very quiet the sensitive neighbor who lives next door will be ready to move to South America, or to some other distant locality. She will say: "I never knew such noisy children; and their father such a quiet man."

She did not live next door to the father when he was ten years of age; had she done so nervous prostration would still have her in its grip.

Fortunate the child who lives in the country, where he has all out-of-doors to make a noise in; to exercise his lungs, and feet, and hands; to run and jump, and play and shout, and no one to say: "O, Johnnie, don't; you will disturb Mrs. Smith."

Boys and girls need strenuous play and exercise. Lungs develop by use; muscles of arms and legs develop by use. Ill fare the children who are constantly repressed; who must not make a noise, who must sit up and look pleasant, who must not soil their clothes, who must not go barefoot—who must not do a hundred things that nature intended them to do.

A CHILD'S RIGHT TO A CLEAN FATHER

A child has a right to a father with clean hands; who values character more than wages, or position, or honor of men; who scorns to do a dishonest act. Pure little eyes have a right to look into pure eyes; clean hands have a right to cling to clean hands; and—shall I say it—the pure, sweet breath of the little one has a right to meet pure, clean breath, undefiled by the stench of tobacco.

The child has a right to a father with a clean heart. Father, would you be willing to have your child think your thoughts over after you? Would you have your child think as you think, speak as you speak, act as you act? Would you have your child have the same ambitions, hopes, objects in life, as yourself? Would you have the child's destination the same?

There is a time in the life of a boy—long before the conceited stage arrives—when his father is the biggest man in this old world to his childish eyes. He must walk as father walks; he must talk as father talks, he must do as father does. His highest ambition is to be like father. Father must needs walk straight in those golden—or leaden; depends on father—days of youth, or the boy will make crooked tracks, and there will be kinks in the trail that it will be hard to efface afterward.

The child has a right to a father with a clean record; then, when he comes to manhood, he will speak proudly of his father, he will turn gladly the unsullied pages, he will say: "Now I must keep my record clean! I must be like father!"

A CHILD'S RIGHT TO RELIGION

Here is the highest, holiest, most inclusive and most satisfactory of all the rights of a child—the right to religion. All that is best, noblest, and most helpful in the child, will never reach its fullest development and fruition save as it is inspired and developed by religion.

But we must not confuse and puzzle the mind of the child. Religion is simple. How simple, yet wonderful, were the words of Him who spake as never man spake before.

Whatever the vocation that will open before the child in the years to come, life will always be sadly short of its possibilities if Christ be not in it; if the divine company not with the human.

Religion is the salt of life—life without it loses its flavor, its attractiveness. Religion keeps the heart young, and the life content. With it the child is well armored for the battle of life; without it the enemy wounds the child sorely. How can man or woman say, "I long for the best for my child," and know not that the best is of God? Would we starve a child's precious body? Will we starve the still more precious soul?

The common child becomes uncommon when God directs the life; the little ability multiplies.

We may say, "What Aladdin's Lamp is this?" but the angels smile, and say: "It is the Lord's doing and it is marvelous in our eyes."

A CHILD'S RIGHT TO KINDNESS

"I wish," said a young matron, "that my neighbor across the street could realize that she is ruining the life of her little Emma. She was such a happy little girl, and now she is getting sly, and sober, and secretive."

"What is there wrong in her treatment?" I inquired, for I liked the little girl whom she referred to.

"I will tell you," replied the neighbor; "when Emma displeases her mother in any way she gives her a vigorous slap on the side of the head. She has done this so much of late that Emma always looks as if she were expecting a blow."

Now I think the little girl referred to is better than the average child, but her mother, with her quick temper and her harsh methods, will soon spoil her naturally sweet disposition. All the sugar in a naturally sweet disposition turns to vinegar when a child is constantly knocked around in such an unfeeling manner.

Kindness to our neighbors' children often pays big dividends. How I remember the neighbors who were kind to me in the long ago.

A CHILD'S RIGHT TO BE DIFFERENT

Here is a new volume fresh from the hand of God. Yes, it is by the same author, the great Author of Life, but the contents are different. You will not know this volume simply because you have read carefully some that have preceded it. God never repeats himself—all of his works are different. Search and find two leaves, flowers, plants, or children that are alike if you can. Each face is different, each mind is different, each heart is different, each child is different. It is as if "God said: "Son, daughter, study this living volume which I place in thy hand today."

The child's right to be different from all other children is God-given. Life is never cast in molds; life never repeats itself.

Study the child! It is your inning now; the child will soon be studying you; better learn your lessons first. Study! study! study! What will appeal to the best in the child? What will encourage, and not discourage? What rewards, punishments, examples, will best avail that the tender feet may be kept in the right paths, and that right thoughts and desires may be impressed upon the tender mind. This child must be approached differently, must be appealed to differently, must be influenced in other ways and by other methods than some to whom you are accustomed.

Someone says: "A strange child!" All children are strange—get acquainted with the stranger. It is with children even as with parents—God loves variety. You remember

that familiar saying: "Everybody's queer, Martha, except thee and me, and thee's a little queer, sometimes."

The child has a God-given right to be different; the father has a God-given right to study the child

more earnestly than he studies his business; the mother has a God-given right to study the child more earnestly—and prayerfully—than she studies society, and fashion plates, and fancy work.

New Books

The World Book. Organized Knowledge in Story and Picture. Editor-in-Chief, M. V. O'Shea. In 8 volumes. Hanson Roach Fowler Co., Chicago.

Parents, teachers, children will read this book with equal appreciation and benefit. It gives accurate, up-to-date information on every subject included in its contents. It is concise, readable and interesting. Designed as a reference book for home and school for parents and teachers, one who opens it to look up a special topic will not close it after securing the desired information, but will read on and on. Dr. O'Shea and his co-editors have succeeded in their effort to make an encyclopaedia which would "attract old and young and create a desire to possess themselves of its interesting and valuable contents."

The Practical Care of the Baby and Young Child. By Theron Wendell Kilmer, M.D., Philadelphia, T. A. Davis, Publishers. Illustrated.

A book designed for mother or nurse knowing absolutely nothing about the care of a baby. The directions are all illustrated and minute instructions are given on every phase of baby care.

The Exceptional Child. By Maximilian P. E. Groszmann.

"What shall education mean to the child as an individual?" is the question which Dr. Groszmann answers in this book. The machinery of the educational system has become so complicated that the individuality of children has been forgotten. To measure up every child by months and years, to keep the cost as low as possible, to bring all children to a common level is not the author's idea of an ideal educational system.

"There are so many different types of minds, all approaching their own life problems from a different angle, be it that of artist or dreamer, that of constructive genius, or that of commercial organizer, that it is appalling to think that we have attempted to cast them all into the same mill of school education, expecting to see each type emerge from the spout at the other end unmixed and unpolluted."

The book is one that should be read by all who have to do with the care of children, for it gives a clearer insight into the inner lives of children, the misunderstandings of parents and teachers, the injustices of laws relating to children and the methods which will develop instead of blight life. "What have become destructive tendencies might have been led into constructive channels if the individual possibilities and needs of these outcasts had been understood *when they were children.*" It is time the world realized this truth.

How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn. By Rudolph R. Reeder, Ph.D. Lloyd Adams Noble, Publisher, New York. Fourth Edition.

To act as parent to 200 children, to consider how to fit them to be independent, capable men and women with high ideals of life has been the duty of Dr. Reeder for many years.

One cannot read his book without rejoicing that the children have had such a parent to guide them. Dietary and food interests, environment and play, industrial training, economic training, the school, punishment, moral training, motivation and personal touch, religious instruction and training are all considered and treated in the light of wide experience. The book is full of valuable and practical suggestions in child training, which will be useful to anyone having the care and education of children.

The Elderly Patriot

What busy times are these for those

Who are alive and feel and know the truth!

It seems to me I have returned to youth—

The splendid things that youthful days disclose—

And how I scorn to-day the calm repose

That yesterday I praised—I well along

Life's middle way! The war has saved me nobly!

I was doomed! All thought me workworn,
under-strong,

And so made easy hours that, now, I see,
Would have been fatal. In the throes

Of patriot interest, how my soul awakes

To shame the flesh grown atrophied and numb!

To-day the war note on my spirit breaks,

Finding strength rampant—age now overcome!

LAURANA SHELDON.

PROGRAM FOR PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS FOR JUNE

The Programs given from month to month require the service of three members of the association for each meeting. They develop home talent, at the same time providing papers of educational value in child-nurture. They ensure a high standard for the season's meetings, and awaken wider interest in child-welfare as the members learn of the movement throughout the world.

FIRST TOPIC—President's Desk—A Child's Rights.

SECOND TOPIC (To be assigned to another member).

What Parent-Teacher Associations in other States are Doing.

THIRD TOPIC (To be assigned to third member).

Current Events in Child-Welfare

List of Loan Papers in Child Nurture suitable for programs may be secured by sending 3 cent stamp to National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, 910 Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Mothers and Superintendents

By M. E. MUMFORD

Early in its history the Congress of Mothers saw that the connection between the school and the home must be strengthened if the children were to be daily under the control of both.

The kindergartens had recognized this fact, and had made the mothers' meeting a regular part of its monthly program. Why not extend this mothers' conference and make it an adjunct to every school? For this the Congress has labored now these many years, but I doubt if it really knew what a great movement it was mothering until in the Atlantic City meetings it joined in earnest debate, and in good fellowship with the superintendents of schools from every part of our great country. For some years now the Congress has held a session during the superintendents' convention, but this year it was the union of the two great bodies, and as the mothers and the educational leaders sat together and considered how the children of this nation were to be trained for future citizenship one fairly thrilled with the thought of the possible outcome of it all.

Of grave importance was one proposition

brought by the congress and laid at the feet of the schoolmen. It was a plea for the neglected and wayward child—that, while he was still of school age, he should be kept within the control of the school system; that he should never be haled into a criminal court charged with his childish misdeeds, and a stain put upon his life forever; but that such correction as he may need should be devised and administered within the circle of school life.

Too long the impatient or weary teacher has vented his ill feelings on the troublesome boy. "Turn him out" has been the easy cry when he disturbed the usual order of his class, and then began truancy and skulking and disobedience and petty theft—an easy road to crime.

Within the school world we have psychologists—alienists, physicians, social workers.

They must take up the problem of the "bad" boy or girl, and through their hands not one of them should be allowed to pass into permanent paths of evil.

State News.

Arizona, California, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX.

Hot lunches have been served to the children of Creighton school from October to April, for three years. The ladies of the Parent-Teacher Association planned the work, and are pleased with their success. Fortunately, there has always been some one in the neighborhood, willing to do the cooking, for which two dollars per day is paid. The first and second years, an average of 100 children were served each day. The school has an enrollment of 175 pupils. This year, an average of 60 children are being served. This decrease is probably caused by the increase in the price of the lunches, which were served for six cents three years ago, but as foodstuffs have advanced in price, the price of the lunches has been raised, until at present it is ten cents.

The lunch consists of a bowl of hot food, two slices of bread and butter, and fruit. The hot food is varied as much as possible. The following are some of the things served: meat, milk or vegetable soup; creamed potatoes with peas, corn, or cheese; macaroni or spaghetti with tomatoes or cheese; stewed tomatoes on toast; beans; mashed potatoes and gravy and a small portion of hamburger; rice-pudding; hash.

As the food is prepared in the domestic science room, hot wieners and buns are served one day in each week, when it is necessary for the classes to use the room. This is a favorite lunch with many of the children, and takes very little time to prepare.

The fuel is furnished by the school board, otherwise all expenses are paid from the income from the lunches, and when there is some profit, the children are given the benefit of it, as every cent is used to make the lunches more nourishing and palatable.

CALIFORNIA

The Second District of the California Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations held its seventh annual convention on April 18 and 19 at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco. The second district comprises eight counties surrounding San Francisco Bay; its membership has increased during the year from 87 to 101 associations, with an enrollment of 3,855.

Mrs. C. R. Reilly, of Berkeley, president of the second district, a leader of enthusiasm and energy in child welfare, presided. The attendance each day reached about 500, with about 200 voting delegates.

A new and attractive feature of the convention was the artistic posters which, instead of

written reports, made known the work of such departments as emblem and magazine, reciprocity, publicity, child hygiene, kindergarten, membership and others. The magazine poster was noticeably original, the design being a wheel with the front cover of the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE at the hub, from which radiated spokes representing the many phases of child welfare in which help can be derived from the magazine.

Well-attended and helpful round tables on recreation, membership, philanthropy, home, juvenile court and probation and child hygiene were conducted between morning and afternoon sessions. Educational posters on recreation were displayed; exhibited at the round table on philanthropy were attractive garments for school children, made by clubs out of discarded clothing of adults.

The following instructive posters on recreation were seen:

"Playgrounds help Uncle Sam by making strong, vigorous bodies, clean morals, mental alertness. These mean life, liberty, happiness."

"Play ideals.—Happiness, cleanliness, politeness, obedience to law, loyalty, fair play, honesty, courage, team play, efficiency, character."

The publicity chairman had suggested the keeping of scrap books by federations and clubs not in federations, and three of the five federations had interesting scrap books on exhibition, containing clippings setting forth the work of the federation itself and of the clubs belonging to it.

Mrs. A. M. Tomlinson, president of the San Francisco Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, extended greetings to the guests, speaking of the inspiration mothers gather from these meetings, and telling the delegates that what they take home to their clubs is what makes a convention really worth while.

Mr. Geo. Gallagher, president of the San Francisco Board of Education, giving greetings from San Francisco, told the mothers that the school department recognizes their high ideals, and that they had accomplished much. However, they have only scratched the surface, he said, for there is still a vast work to do. Obstacles and disappointments are to be expected, but the strong-hearted will meet and rise above them. The need for mothers' work is greater now than ever, and they must think what they can do to help the children. "How can we hope to enter the promised land," he asked, "unless we build up the children in strength of body and character?" The Mothers' Congress has been found a wonderful aid to the school department; and it rests with the mothers to raise their boys and girls to take the places left by the youth on the western front. In conclusion, he reminded his hearers that the American flag is the hope of the world today and it will be kept aloft and brought back unsullied by the boys of America,

backed by the untiring and self-sacrificing efforts of American mothers.

Mrs. A. L. Whitman, past president of the district, said the past year has been a year of awakening for mothers, and full of difficulty and opportunity.

Mrs. H. K. Pierce, president of the Santa Cruz Federation of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, in responding, told how visiting delegates are always refreshed and invigorated for their work by conventions, and warned the mothers, in these years of difficulty, of big things, of war service and of sacrifice, to remain strongly banded together and not forget the big purpose of their organization—child welfare.

The president, Mrs. Reilly, in her report said she found this year the children's year as well as the mothers' year. The importance of child welfare has been brought home more keenly than ever before. She urged mothers to work for the right environment of the child in the home and to be living examples of good. No sacrifice is too great, no service too large for child welfare. She advised coöperation with teachers and principals and commended highly the club which sets apart regularly a portion of its monthly meeting for a conference between mothers and teachers.

Miss Bessie J. Wood, a member of the State Council of Defense, prefaced her address on "Child Labor" by affirming that she considered this year peculiarly the mothers' year, for it is legislative year, a year of opportunity for initiating and improving child-welfare legislation.

Mothers were advised however, against allowing boys to be placed in the ranks of labor too soon, to the neglect of their further education, if it can possibly be avoided.

Mr. W. C. Wood, State Commissioner of Secondary Education, has recommended that the California Congress of Mothers endeavor to have a law enacted providing for compulsory continuation and part-time education for all children between thirteen and eighteen years of age, who are not in school.

The chairman on patriotism reported active participation by the clubs in all patriotic work, and 142 names already sent in for stars on the district's service flag.

Resolutions adopted:

1. That provision be made by the legislature for the adequate financial support of the kindergartens.

2. That women filling the place of men in industries receive the same conditions and compensation as the men whose places they take.

3. That provision be made for the education of the blind and the deaf in separate institutions, and that the school for the blind be located within walking distance of the university.

4. That a medico-psychologist be employed by boards of education to encourage and assist the child with special abilities or disabilities and to train teachers to understand the problems of

abnormal and subnormal children and to instruct teachers carefully to watch for symptoms of nervousness, mental defect or precocity in children.

5. That the present teaching of German in the public schools of California be discontinued.

An inspiring address on "What the State Library is Doing for the Blind" was given by Miss Kate Foley, home teacher of the blind. Miss Foley, who has been blind from birth and has done a remarkable work in teaching the blind to read, opened her talk by assuring her hearers that back of everything, of home and children, is love, and love is not blind. In 1914 California provided for home teaching of the blind through the medium of the State Library, either by correspondence or by visits to homes. The keynote of the state library work is service. Books in raised type are sent out by parcel post, lessons are given by mail, the raised-letter magazine reaches 12,000 people, and there are 6,000 books in circulation.

Miss Foley requested the mothers to send to her the names of blind who have not been reached. She urged them to remember that one is never too old to learn and that "reading maketh a full man." Idleness is the greatest burden of the blind and self-pity is bad for them psychologically.

Learning to read renews hope and courage, and once more assuming their right places in the household, as Miss Foley always urges them to do, arouses self-reliance and helpfulness. Under her instruction women have learned to knit, crocket, sew and cook. One of the pupils of whom she is most proud is an old man of 94, whom she has taught to read Revelations from a raised type book. Another man of 90 years, blind for 20 years, and six over 80 years, one blind for 52 years, have learned to read.

Miss Foley strongly urges those of failing eyesight to learn to read raised type as a means of conserving their sight. She also urged the mothers to conduct a campaign for the conservation of sight, by insisting on the observance of the law requiring the taking of precautionary measures to prevent blindness in newly-born infants. She warned against an unwise selection of toys, advised care of children's eyes in such diseases as measles and scarlet fever, and providing glasses for near-sighted and crossed eyes in children. She asserted that cross-eyes are never outgrown, but that the crossed eye becomes useless by disuse. Clubs were urged to safeguard workers in factories and to help educate the public in knowledge of what the blind can do, quoting Senator Gore's appeal:—"Help the blind by helping them to help themselves."

Training-schools for teachers of the blind are needed, and there will be a large field for philanthropic spirit in finding employment for our soldiers who come home blind. The blind are mentally the peers of the seeing and the mothers

were urged to encourage them by employing them and buying from them.

The second district was fortunate in having as a guest the state president, Dr. Jessie A. Russell, who spoke on "Legislation." She appealed to the mothers not to forget child welfare in the stress of war relief, but to work for it with self-sacrificing coöperation. Not alone food, environment, school conditions, but every phase of life that touches children, young or old, should receive the scrutiny of mothers, and when improvement can be brought about through legislation, the mothers should go beyond passing resolutions and instruct legislators.

The best mother is the one who has a mind of her own and understands the problems that affect her and knows what she is voting on.

No organization in the State stands for the big things of life as does the California Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. It reaches approximately 500,000 people and should be a broad sisterhood working for the good of all children. It should not allow its organization to be subordinated, but should be consulted on all conditions affecting children, for it is responsible for the future citizenship which shall carry out the principles which are being fought for on the battlefronts of Europe.

The proceedings of the second day were opened by giving the pledge to the Flag and singing "My Tribute."

Reports of federation presidents were given. In San Francisco, the mothers' congress takes an important part in civic work, and has a meeting-place in the City Hall. A bond of the first issue and one of the third have been bought with mites from the clubs. A school bond issue was successfully supported; many neighborhood Red Cross centers have been organized in homes and in schools where there is sewing equipment, with many new members as a result.

The resolution petitioning for the appointment of a woman protective officer to guard girls was strongly endorsed and in consequence there is now a woman officer on the morals squad. Scholarships for first aid and similar courses have been given; the military hospital is visited every Saturday; \$70.00 was raised for the Mothers' Army and Navy Club Committee National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, and \$25.00 for Tom S. Keyhill, the blind Anzac soldier. Parliamentary lessons for the benefit of incoming presidents are a new feature.

Since its organization, the Santa Cruz Federation of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, which draws members from clubs scattered through an agricultural district, has used sociability as its keynote. Through this means, the people work together as a unit for the schools, the Red Cross, war savings, food conservation and food production.

One club of eleven women has made 1,200 T bandages, besides buying a piano for the

school, and building a social hall for the young people. School children have been assisted to be Junior Red Cross members, and on Child-Welfare Day all the clubs of the county met together at the high school. Service flags have been bought for the schools, thrift stamps sold, boy scouts assisted and all relief helped.

A parade of school children stimulated vacant-lot gardening in the towns. Lots were ploughed and seed bought, and the children raised vegetables under the direction of the agricultural instructor of the high school.

The Berkeley Federation of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, consisting of 20 clubs, has 17 departments in active service and 11 busy Red Cross sections, took an active part in a thrift stamp campaign, during which \$5,000 worth of stamps were sold, took a prominent part in the Liberty Day parade and furnished 2,500 gift bags for the community Christmas tree. The federation has kept close to the idea of child welfare and its efficient philanthropy department has worked to keep children in school by making proper clothing for them, most of it out of discarded adult garments.

Some clubs have financed a supply of thrift stamps for their schools, some have play directors to take charge of small children during mothers' meetings, some teach children to knit, one gathered toys for Christmas, many have subscribed generously to French, Belgian and Armenian relief, and one club is proud to have half its membership consist of fathers. A fine program was given on Child-Welfare Day.

The San Mateo Federation is working in close coöperation with the school board and has sold \$2,000 worth of thrift stamps.

The Oakland Federation, consisting of 38 clubs, has the coöperation of the Superintendent of Schools and the Board of Education and meets in the Civic Auditorium. It is working for vocational guidance and a dental clinic and has a strong philanthropy department. It has arranged with a moving-picture house to have Saturday morning performances of appropriate films for children; has endorsed plans for a municipal market and a parental home and is affiliated with the school-women's club, assisting it in establishing a day nursery.

The president of the school-women's club added to this report the statement that the present close coöperation between mothers and teachers is a dream come true. It is her opinion that every parent-teacher association should have an active body of teachers, and that the mothers should find a section of work for them to do. Oakland has taken a forward step in Americanization by organizing an Italian-American mothers' club.

Mr. Fred Hunter, superintendent of Oakland schools, gave a stirring address on the "War Problem in the Schools." He said the parent-teacher association is a strong force, forward-looking and constructive, which he would like to

have in every district, for it looks toward the big purposes of the schools.

Public schools must now be militant; *the schools and allied forces constitute the second army in the struggle for the ideals of democracy.*

The big question now is organization for effective work. There should be a school-garden army, with a division in every school; in addition there should be a school organization for carrying on Liberty Loan drives, and also one for the daily selling of thrift stamps. These three things are big things that should be done.

This war is a conflict between two philosophies of life—two views of the way people ought to live. Prussianism is a heinous, terrible thing, which should be crushed. Teach children not hymns of hate, but absolute abhorrence of the Prussian philosophy of life. Teachers must have evidence to back statements that Prussianism is a terrible thing and there is plentiful evidence of the intentional, thoroughgoing preparation for this war, to be obtained from the United States Bureau of Public Information.

Mr. Hunter quoted George Ade's statement that we must win or revise all our rules of conduct and re-write our proverbs; for instance, dishonesty is the best policy.

The German nation has dedicated itself to the doctrine that "Might makes right." Its military leaders, philosophers and teachers have taught for forty years that might is right through divine order, and that the ruling class of Germany is a superior race divinely chosen to rule the world.

Mr. Hunter read copious extracts from the writings of latter-day German philosophers and statesmen, all showing the cruel cynicism with which they regard the rights of humanity.

A typical one by Bismarck was, "Leave to the conquered but their eyes to weep with."

He then read quotations from such American leaders of thought as Lincoln, Webster, Roosevelt and Wilson, showing the wonderful difference between the ideals of America and military Germany.

Mr. Hunter declared that all loyal Americans should sacrifice until it hurts to help crush forever the German menace to the democratic freedom of the world, and that no one is patriotic who eats white bread now.

The retiring president, Mrs. C. R. Reilly, was presented with flowers and a wrist watch in loving appreciation of her splendid service as district president, after which the new officers were presented, Mrs. Ednah Aitken, of San Francisco, being greeted as the newly-elected president.

CONNECTICUT

The annual convention of the Connecticut Congress of Mothers for Child Welfare opened in Center Church house with the New Haven woman's club as hostesses. Mrs. Frances Sheldon Bolton, founder and first president of

the congress, made the welcoming address, to which Mrs. George Brinton Chandler, our state president, responded. Reports of the clubs throughout the state showed a wonderful amount of war work being done and steady progress both in numbers and activities all along the line. Among the speakers were: Dr. Isaac J. Lansing, D.D., of Edgewood, N. J., who gave an inspiring address on "What we are Fighting, and What For"; Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, who spoke on war work among the Belgium refugees; Miss Janet Purdue, the Councillor of the New Haven High School, "The Responsibility of School and Home to Adolescents"; Mrs. R. G. Cheesman, president of the Rhode Island Congress, who spoke on "Plus and Minus."

The two days' sessions were replete with bright helpful ideas which cannot fail to be an inspiration to every member of the congress as they enter upon the work of the coming year.

IOWA

Mrs. E. E. Harris, of Grinnell, gave the report for the *Committee on Literature*. Letters had been sent to each club of the state, asking a list of literature and urged subscriptions to CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE.

She recommended use of sets of small pictures, graded, of copies of best artists suitable for school age.

Mrs. Ernest Horn, of Iowa City, chairman of *Child Study Committee*, stated that "an extensive campaign for child study by the people of Iowa will be an important part of the program of the committee." She gave an able treatment of the need for more child study and methods and enumerated the many ways in which the state university will further such study—especially the Child-Welfare Research Station. Reports of the following other committees were given:

Social Welfare—by Miss Bessie McClenahan, with subcommittees, Social Service, Recreation and Social Center, Better Films and County Organization.

Congress Extension—Mrs. C. F. Johnston, Sheffield.

Child Hygiene—Mrs. F. S. Watts, Audubon.

Physical Education—Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines.

Home Economics—Miss Neale Knowles, Ames.

Membership and Finance—Mrs. J. P. Hewitt, Des Moines.

Press and Publicity—Mrs. A. W. Brett, Des Moines.

The Congress sessions were presided over by Mrs. A. O. Ruste, State President. The Parent-Teacher Round Table of the Iowa Teachers' Association was led by Mrs. A. M. Deyoe. A paper on The Physical Training of the Youth was read by Dr. Louis Collin, Normal School, Chicago, urging that more time be given to physical education in schools. Parent-Teacher Associations, Organization and Aim, was pre-

sented by Mrs. J. P. Hewitt, Des Moines, showing relation of local to state and national, and the importance of affiliation and discussing the aims of the organization. Mrs. Z. C. Thornburg held the close attention of the audience by her talk on *The Making of the Program*. The suggestions were most timely and practical, and her presentation of the subject interesting and inspirational.

Mrs. Geo. Betts, of Mt. Vernon, read a paper on *The Relation of the Parent-Teacher Associations to Present Activities for Greater Efficiency in the Public Schools*.

Each subject was discussed in an interesting and helpful manner.

KENTUCKY

Teachers and parents who attended the Kentucky Educational Association in Louisville enjoyed the afternoon spent at Camp Zachary Taylor, when every phase of camp life was shown to the visitors. Major-General Harry C. Hale, in his address of welcome, said:

TEACH SCIENCE OF WAR

War to-day is more a science than ever before, and to be efficient in war to-day soldiers must be trained as never before. A division such as we have here consists of about 30,000 men and officers, and every last man of this division must be trained to perfection if he is to enter the lists against the Hun with a fair show of surviving the contest.

This training is education, and it is for this reason that we claim brotherhood with you as fellow educators.

This education is not confined to military lines, but also pursues lines apparently unconnected with military requirements—activities that must be of value to the soldier after he shall have ceased to be a soldier. It is not sufficient that we teach the soldiers to march, drill, shoot, wear a gas mask, throw a grenade, etc., but we find it necessary also to teach him to cook, drive a car, shoe and doctor a horse and make his harness. We train him as carpenter, mechanic, engineer. And we do not stop at this physical and manual training; we train him mentally as well. Nor do we stop here, for we train not only his mentality, but also his character—we try to make him a better citizen of his country and we teach him to fear only one thing—a lie.

EACH MAN EXAMINED

To pursue an economical course of training for this large and varied assortment of men it is necessary to examine each and every one when he is first received here. We examine him physically, mentally and morally. We first examine him physically and then immunize him to disease. We then ascertain his natural ability and inquire into his former life—his

education and his trade or profession. We are then ready to begin his training as a soldier.

This preliminary examination reveals some startling facts. We find that these boys as they come to us run the entire gamut of physical and mental conditions. We find lawyers, ministers and students; engineers, mechanics and laborers. But we also find an astonishing number of incapables. We find men who never took a bath in their lives, save in the home swimming pool—men who don't know a bathtub from a washtub nor a shower bath from a garden sprinkler. They have no conception of the value of exercise, of sanitation, of diet. And we find that in these cases the mind does not correlate with the body—many of these men do not know how to stand or walk correctly, many are afraid to lift both feet from the ground at once. Among these men we find many illiterates—men who can neither read nor write the English language, cannot read or write their own names. And we find that this illiteracy is frequently accompanied by sluggish or undeveloped mentality.

APPALLED AT IGNORANCE

For instance, among this class we selected forty and found that of this number only one knew what we are fighting for, only ten knew whom we are fighting, and many of them knew neither the state he was born in nor the state he now lives in.

As to the number of illiterates. Among the last draft of 9,500 men we found 800 white illiterates. Of these there are two classes—the alien who, educated in his own tongue, cannot read or write in ours; and the American who, from unfortunate early conditions of life, has never had the opportunity of education. There were 100 of the former, leaving 700—or 7 per cent. of the entire draft—illiterate white Americans. Curious instances occur. In one case a totally illiterate boy has a father and several brothers that are graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.

We educate these boys. With the assistance of the Y. M. C. A. a school was formed for them months ago. All of the aliens eagerly grasped the opportunity, but about 50 per cent. of the Americans refused, so they were compelled to attend. Seventy teachers volunteered from among the educated men. The schools are held in the mess room of barracks—four nights of the week, one hour after supper. We have had as many as 2,200 at school at one time; now, by graduation, transfer, etc., the number has decreased to 1,000. Diplomas are awarded at graduation, and it is not uncommon to see a happy graduate go up to his captain, his face glowing with pride and hand him his first letter to read—and it is usually to the folks at home.

BOYS ARE CARED FOR

But I have not related these facts as a matter of information—you are educators and probably

know more than we do about it—but for two other reasons.

First, because we hope when you return to your homes you will carry the word to the parents and friends of these boys that they are being taken care of as they never have been before—that they are being made not only soldiers, but men—educated men—citizens of America.

And, second, because we humbly hope to point a moral.

"If there is one thing that has been demonstrated beyond a doubt by this war it is that America was totally unprepared for it when she entered it. For years past a few have dared to utter the word of warning to our people, but it has fallen on deaf ears. Let us not now blame for this any one man or any one party—it was the fault of no one man and no one party—it was the fault of the American people. The American people were asleep—were engaged in civil pursuits and would have none of it. But now it is different; the people see.

"The lesson is clear.

"After this war the most vital question that will arise before the American people will be—shall we in the future prepare in peace for time of war? Shall we, as a nation, recognize the obligation of every American to his country? Shall the American who is protected by his Government in time of peace give his services to that Government in time of war?

"In short, shall we have universal service? I have attempted to show you what is the training of a soldier—have tried to prove that it is good for every man—good in every way—mentally, morally and physically. Therefore, when the question comes to the American people—to you, 'Shall we prepare in peace against the time of war?'"

MARYLAND

The Maryland Branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations issued 10,000 invitations to a mass meeting of mothers held in the Academy of Music, Baltimore, Sunday afternoon, May 12.

It was an inspiring sight, for the large stage had row after row of enlisted men from Camp Meade, the Glee Club from Goucher College in caps and gowns, the officers of the State and National Congress.

The boxes were filled with officers of sixty Baltimore organizations. A fine audience filled the house and the orchestra played patriotic music.

The *Baltimore American* thus described the celebration:

Mothers' Own Day was observed in Baltimore churches and at a patriotic meeting in the Academy of Music in the afternoon.

At all of these exercises the mother was the heroic figure.

The climax of the day's devotion to mothers and motherhood was at a meeting in the after-

noon in the Academy of Music at which the songs by the Goucher College Glee Club and by a score or more young men from Camp Meade vied with speakers in arousing the large audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm and patriotism.

The following message from Cardinal Gibbons sank deep into the hearts of the audience:

"Every day news comes to us of our boys, both at home and abroad, freely giving themselves to the cause of liberty and justice, determined to do all things, yea, if needs be, to die in defense of what they deem holy and right. But what of the mothers of these boys? It will not be disputed that their sacrifice is the harder; their offering more noble. Like that other mother, who stood by on Calvary and saw her son die that men might live, the mothers whom you honor today suffer quietly, patiently, willing that their boys should suffer if only right and justice and peace prevail.

"May God bless these mothers and give strength and courage to their tired hearts."

MESSAGE FROM MOTHERS

The gathering drafted unanimously the following resolution:

"Whereas, The National Congress of Mothers, through a committee duly authorized to act, has adopted a message to be sent to our men in service from the motherhood of our country.

"And Whereas, Said message is as follows:

"Our Sons, our Country's Sons: Godspeed the work you have begun, Godspeed our love across the sea, through you, to all humanity."

"Now, Therefore, be it Resolved, That we heartily indorse this message and request the National Congress of Mothers to cable it to General Pershing."

Mrs. Parkhurst called the meeting to order. Mrs. Frederic Schoff, president of the National Congress of Mothers, presided. An address and invocation were delivered by Bishop John Gardner, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland. Thomas W. Simmons, Secretary of State, represented Governor Harrington, and made an address. Dr. D. H. Mendenhall, chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington, told of the work of his bureau to the children. Corporal Villeaus sang a solo. Folger McKenzie, the Bentztown, Bard, read an appropriate poem. Hon. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education made the principal address. Prior to the meeting an informal luncheon was served the Camp Meade Song Club at the United Service Club, 206 West Fayette Street.

WITH SMILES ON THEIR LIPS

In her opening address as chairman, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, expressed delight and satisfaction at the large gathering and display of interest in the celebration. "We must educate our children," she said, "to the duties which confront them. We do not want our

sons in war, but if war calls, as it has called them, we want them to be so trained to be ready and willing to respond to their duties." [Applause.]

Before delivering the invocation Bishop Murray delivered a brief address, in which he paid a high tribute to mothers, "who," he said, "stand next to God. All of the influences upon which we have to depend in this crisis of the world's history is the mothers who have parted with their sons with smiles on their lips."

Secretary of State Thomas W. Simmons represented Governor Harrington, who was unable to be present. He read the proclamation issued by the Governor and published on Saturday.

"Today throughout the nation," said Mr. Simmons, "the hearts of the people are beating in sympathy with the mothers and their sons, many of whom will cross No Man's Land for the last night. Our mothers, who have watched the babe grow into the curly-haired youth, and then into manhood, who nourished and cherished that boy, are today bearing silently, nobly the burdens of this war. They have crossed No Man's Land. Groping their way back, they have seen the deaths of their best hopes. In his dreams the fond mother has hugged the boy to her bosom. On his brow she has bestowed her kisses. She has raised the boy to love democracy, to do his duty wherever that duty has called. When the call to duty came she kissed the boy a sad farewell. To her he was the same babe who nurtured at her breast. If by God's will that boy falls in performing his duty that noble mother over here will shed a silent tear. She will not weep alone, for we shall weep with her. She will rejoice that her son had done his duty." [Applause.]

Madame Viehler brought a message from France. "Thousands upon thousands of French mothers are thinking of you today," said she, "mothers of France are working for you, for your boys, for their boys. You as militant women are called upon to bear your burdens. Oh! the mothers of France! Oh! their sorrow, their grief. Oh! the tears shed for loved sons and husbands and fathers lost on the battlefield. The mothers of France, the women of France, send their blessings to American mothers, to American women."

Folger McKenzie, the Bentztown Bard, read a poem dedicated to motherhood.

DR. CLAXTON'S ADDRESS

Dr. Claxton, the next speaker, said:

"A day has been set apart on which we pay respect to mothers of America, those who have been such magnificent educators of our youth, who have elevated to civilization, and who were quick to grasp what this war meant. A mother walks through the valley of death that a new life may be born. Upon this mother depends the life of the child. Upon that mother depends the habits of thought and actions, its

hopes, its ambitions and aspirations. For the real serious work of life the child is prepared at home. The mother's thoughts follow the child to the school. We all recall our mothers' devotion, their care, their love, their tenderness in our hours of illness. The boys who are going to the battlefield to fight to make the world free for democracy carry their mothers' prayers, their mothers' hopes, their mothers' blessings.

"Our nation took up the task of seeing that your children are well taken care of, that they are educated, that they have healthy surroundings. We have room for all. We have spent more money in this way than in all our previous wars combined. We have two noble aims in view: To win freedom for the world; to make permanent peace possible. We may have to make greater sacrifices, but whatever those sacrifices may be, we must win, that the world may be free.

MICHIGAN

PROGRAM OF FIRST CONVENTION PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS OF MICHIGAN, BATTLE CREEK, MICH., APRIL 29 AND 30, 1918.

Monday Morning

Registration.

Informal Reception to Delegates.

Business Meeting.

Monday Afternoon

Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia, National President, presiding.

1:30 Invocation, Rev. George E. Barnes.

Music by School Children.

Addresses of Welcome, Supt. Schools, Battle Creek, Prof. W. G. Coburn and Mrs. L. L. Jones, State Chairman Parent-Teacher Association.

Response, Mrs. Lou I. Zigler, Grand Rapids.

Pioneer Activities in Michigan, Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek.

Tennessee's Work for Home and School, Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, Nashville, Tennessee.

Informal Reception to Teachers and Parents.

Monday Evening

Topic—Coöperation Parents and Teachers.

Invocation, Rev. M. B. Kelly.

Music, High School Orchestra.

Michigan School System, State School Supt. F. L. Keeler.

Community Singing.

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, Mrs. Frederic Schoff.

Some Experiences in State Work, Mrs. Walter Jobe, Detroit.

Medical Inspection in Public Schools, O. W. Kuolt (now in war work in Battle Creek, formerly Supt. Schenectady, N. Y., schools).

Tuesday Morning

Invocation, Rev. William Chapman.

Music by School Children.

Roll Call of Delegates with Reports.

Adoption of Constitution.

Election of Officers and Board of Managers.

Country Health Clubs, Miss Dana Weitzel, Miss Wyckoff.

Parent-Teacher Work in Holland, Mr. Fell, Supt. Holland Schools.

Discussion led by Mrs. Dudley.

Noon Luncheon

At the Battle Creek Sanitarium Annex, with Dr. J. H. Kellogg giving short address.

Tuesday Afternoon

Session to be held in the parlors of the Sanitarium Annex.

Invocation, Chaplain Brodie of Camp Custer.

Music, "Star Spangled Banner."

"Cantonments I have visited," Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexander, W. Va., National Chairman Mothers' Army and Navy Camp Committee.

United Service Clubs for Enlisted Men, Mrs. Frederic Schoff.

Introduction of New Officers.

"America."

Automobile Ride to Camp Custer.

Mrs. Kellogg was the first woman to organize a mothers' club, and twenty-five or thirty years ago was active along this line in Battle Creek.

Officers elected were: President, Mrs. C. E. Stewart, Battle Creek; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lee Dudley, Battle Creek; Vice-Presidents, Mr. E. E. Fell, Superintendent of Schools, Holland, Miss Mae Stewart, Charlevoix, Mrs. B. F. Browne, Ann Arbor, Mr. O. L. Seelye, Highland Park, Mrs. E. J. Buck, Capac, Mr. Charles Rhinehart, Scottsville, Mr. Carl H. H. Griffin, Adrian, Mrs. George D. Burch, Battle Creek; Treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Kreager, Grand Rapids; Auditor, Mr. G. D. Albiss, Holland.

MISSISSIPPI

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE PRESIDENT MRS. H. P. HUGHES

Mississippi numbers 46 mothers' circles in membership. Five have been organized during the past year. All departments of the national have state chairmen. The national office is immediately notified when new associations are formed. The Congress has financially assisted in the erection of a juvenile school. Mrs. Hughes is State Chairman of Child Welfare under National Defense. Mothers' service has been enlisted near Camp Shelby. State normal schools and State University have given all possible aid to the Congress.

Twenty-five dollars was appropriated from the state treasury for the new headquarters in Washington. The convention at Laurel was a great success. Interest was aroused in all phases of the work.

Mrs. A. F. Church, of Laurel, with twelve

other women have enlisted for service to sailors and soldiers. Laurel is already receiving the overflow from Camp Shelby near Hattiesburg. 30,000 troupes are encamped there.

Child-Welfare Day Celebration was largely attended. Dr. W. S. Leathers, President State Board of Health, and Professor W. I. Thames, President State Teachers' Association, were among those who made an interesting program.

Dr. Dimitry, assisted by local physicians and nurses, held an all-day free clinic.

The ninth annual conference of the Mississippi Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations met in Laurel, Miss., April 9, 10, 11.

The following appeal has been sent to child-welfare workers of Mississippi:

The "Children's Year" is already on. The national government has asked that men, women, and children unite in a determined effort to save 100,000 babies this second year of the war.

Mississippi's quota is 2,442.

Will you make a careful survey of conditions in your county and community? Enlist every available worker.

Place in the hands of every mother and expectant mother the free bulletins "Prenatal Care," "Care of Baby, How to Select Food." Send for record cards, as many as you need, other directions, and these bulletins to Department Child Welfare, Woman's Council National Defense, 1814 N Street, N. W., Washington, D.C.

Have every young child in your county weighed and measured. Enlist the services of a trained nurse if possible. However, this help is not necessary. Get doctors to hold free clinics of one day in towns and villages.

Call on your county health officer to correct local conditions and to enforce rigidly birth registration. Teach "Prevention of Blindness" bulletin free. Address Public Health Department, Jackson, Mississippi.

Look into the milk supply. See that every child has good milk and well-cooked food. The Home Demonstration Agent is your most helpful ally.

Jones County has on a "Child-Welfare County Survey," continuing over four weeks. Three U. S. experts in charge. Yalobusha will begin a six weeks' survey May 16 with same workers.

Let everyone of us do our share and report work as completed to state chairman.

Yours for war service and children's safety,

JANIE A. HUGHES,
Chairman Child Welfare,

Woman's Committee National Council Defense.

A nice sum was pledged for the juvenile training school at Columbus. Hitchcock, Laurel, and Columbus each agreed to furnish one room in the school, the state congress to furnish a room in the hospital. The school, under direction of Professor Jacobs, a well-known leader, will be ready for pupils in the early fall.

The officers elected were as follows:

Mrs. H. P. Hughes, President, Agricultural College, Miss.; Mrs. Sue Stuart Brame, first vice-president, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. D. D. Durham, second vice-president, Poplarville, Miss.; Mrs. Edna Anding Flood, third vice-president, Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. R. B. Tatham, fourth vice-president, Laurel; Mrs. H. O. Bland, corresponding secretary, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. Earnest Bennett, recording secretary, Natchez, Miss.; Mrs. G. W. Covington, Treasurer, Hazlehurst, Miss.; Mrs. A. F. Church, Auditor, Laurel, Miss.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The fifth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations was held at the State House, Concord, May 28, 1918.

Addresses by Miss Laura M. Johnston of the Normal School, Plymouth, and Mr. E. W. Butterfield, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, were full of suggestions.

NEW MEXICO

Mrs. Ruth C. Miller, State Director of Industrial Education and president of the New Mexico branch National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, in her visits to each county this year expects to see that Parent-Teacher Associations are formed. We look for an awakening! Mrs. Miller says the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE is a great help to members in planning programs and securing subject matter.

NEW YORK

At the Rochester District Conference of the New York State Mothers' Clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations, held in the City Normal School, April 25, delegates to the number of more than one hundred were present. Reports of the year's work were read by representatives from more than thirty schools. Delegates came from Irondequoit, Sodus Bay, Pittsford, Fairport, East Rochester, Gates, and other surrounding towns. Patriotism was the keynote of all addresses. Mothers' clubs in Rochester and vicinity are in a flourishing condition, and while much attention is given to Red Cross work, the needs of each community are not lost sight of. Much has been gained by the conference.

OHIO

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT, MRS. W. H. SAWYER

The membership of the Ohio Congress is made up of sixteen mothers' circles, thirty-two parent-teacher associations and sixty-two church parents' associations. Local treasurers have been requested to send to the National Secretary each month a list of new associations with names and addresses of officers and members. We have two new association members, eight sustaining members and one life member.

Little was done on Child-Welfare Day. More definite statement of the uses of contributions is desired.

A great deal has been done for baby saving. Nearly all associations are making it their main work. In our large cities good work is done by juvenile courts, but in rural districts data is very scarce as to results accomplished.

WAR WORK

Some circles have exhibits of substitute cooking as part of each meeting. Gardens, children's markets and prizes for vegetables and flowers each month and in the fall a harvest festival. Community Center in School has Americanization class of mothers and closes with war banquet, adding "men folks" and vice versa for men's classes. Contributions to our great cantonment hostess house of social workers, loads of Christmas kits, extra care of soldiers' families and children. Our great work is child welfare.

I recommend CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE and thoroughly believe in it.

I wrote each association asking them to contribute to the Endowment Fund and send to national treasurer.

We have done fine work for Home and School Gardens with a live state chairman. We have urged Congress to make more adequate appropriation to the Bureau of Education.

Several normal schools use the literature of National Congress of Mothers and make a point of teaching young students concerning Parent-Teacher associations. Some normal teachers talk Parent-Teacher associations in institutes. Nineteen of the eighty-eight counties of Ohio have Parent-Teacher associations. Hamilton, Franklin and Cuyahoga Counties have County Branches. In six cities we have have Councils of Parent-Teacher associations which are very helpful.

Board meetings are held in different parts of the state. We teach English to foreign mothers where we find them. We have this rule "Be cordial. If you cannot speak to all, you can shake hands and let them know you welcome them. They will learn much by absorption."

We have promoted child-welfare legislation, especially the regulation of child labor.

We have little mothers' leagues with actual babies for home training classes. First aid classes from sixth grade up for boys and home nursing for girls. In visiting different branches we get ideas. In poor or rural districts, seventh and eighth grade children take turns in caring for little ones in another room during the meetings. They bring toys and crackers. We stress community singing. We have more night meetings, more men officers and convert fathers to modern education and have less trouble with tax levies and bonds.

WAR WORK

Not a report has come in that was not full of war work and service plans. Red Cross, both senior and junior, war gardens, study of conservation with demonstrators and patriotic education. Standing by the government and Americanization.

The Northeast District Conference was held in Warren, May 17, as arranged by Mrs. E. B. Haserodt, vice-president.

The Southwest District Conference will meet in September at Cincinnati with Mrs. L. C. Fillmore, vice-president, in charge.

The Central District Conference met May 25, in Lancaster. The Columbus Council of Parent-Teacher Associations invited all organizations to unite with them in a campaign for child welfare. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Lima and other cities in Ohio have followed the same plan. War substitutes for babies and older children will be recommended.

All the Parent-Teacher Associations and Mothers' Circles of Dayton will belong to the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations before the next convention. Miss Anna Littell is official adviser.

We made a specialty of the war side of domestic science in May. Not only substitutes for food but economy, and made-over clothing were demonstrated. June will be devoted to children's activities, calling especial attention to things which will occupy them during the summer.

Every department of the Congress is now for service, practically taking in somewhere the eleven subjects of the Council for Defense.

OREGON

The Ontario Parent-Teacher Association brought about the medical examination of all pupils in the schools last year, and much good has been accomplished thereby. The standing committee on the beautifying and care of the school gardens has a very important work here, for this is a dry country; nothing grows without irrigation, hence it takes time and money to have a lawn, trees, shrubs or flowers of any kind. Until the circle took hold of it, the school grounds were absolutely bare of verdure of any description. The high school is in the center of a block and we now have a fine lawn in the front, also a few hardy plants and are now parking it. The back of the ground is used for playground purposes, which means much to the town.

We are especially proud to have brought about the adoption of a uniform style of dress for our high-school girls. We created sentiment until there was no opposition. The graduating class reduced the usual class expenses very materially. The uniform consists of sailor suits of two pieces, plaited skirts, black and white shepherd's plaid with red facing, red ties, black shoes and stockings and soft white felt hats. Arm insignia:

one red stripe on the sleeve for freshmen, two for sophomores, three for juniors and three red stripes and eagle for seniors. Should the weather be too warm for sailor waists they can all change to white waists. Ours is the first school in the state to adopt a uniform, but I believe it will spread rapidly. Our high-school boys are all military cadets, and adopted uniforms last year. They were the first boys in the state to do this.

CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE is well known here and quite widely read.

Our high school closed May 3 in order that the boys might help out the farmers, and as many of our teachers are leaving town, we held our last parent-teacher meeting and elected the following officers for the year: President, Mrs. Claude Bingham; vice-president, Mrs. H. O. Drane; secretary and treasurer, Miss Rena Biggs.

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION OWYHEE
SCHOOL, REPORT, 1917-18.

The first work of the Owyhee Parent-Teacher Association for the year was "The Social Life of the Children," a thing which is so badly needed in country districts. It was voted that the parent-teacher association give all children belonging to the school a party or picnic at least once each month. This program has been carried out with adjustments to fit the community.

The next piece of work accomplished by this association was the installing of hot lunch apparatus and the raising of funds to pay for the lunch goods during the term. This has perhaps been the greatest benefit to the school, at least during the months it is in session.

When the schools were asked to take up school activities, the pupils of the school voted to adopt a French war orphan. They did this, agreeing to pay \$36.50 annually for its support. The parent-teacher association stood loyally behind them, and with their aid made it possible for the children to raise this fund.

To terminate the work for the time that the school was in session the Parent-Teacher Association recently presented to the pupils of the school a service flag, bearing a star for each boy now called to the colors, who has at one time attended this school.

Besides the many new activities, called for by the war, the organization has stood faithfully beside the industrial club workers of the school.

Taken altogether this has been a very busy as well as successful year for the Owyhee Parent-Teacher Association.

The following officers were elected for 1918-19: President, Mrs. H. T. Pratt; vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Washington; secretary, Mrs. F. E. Newbill; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Thomason.

SOUTH DAKOTA

DRESS REGULATIONS, PIERRE CITY SCHOOLS,
(S. DAK.)

At a meeting of the Board of Education on

August 16, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the board:

That no dresses or separate waists of silk, satin, or velvet, excepting wash silk, be worn in school.

That all transparent fabrics such as chiffon, georgette crepe, and sheer cottons and linens be discarded as materials not suitable for school wear.

That sleeves must at least cover the elbows and that waists shall be no lower in the neck than what is known as the high V.

That the wearing of fancy colored and silk stockings and conspicuous shoes be discouraged.

That the unfortunate habit of using rouge and eyebrow pencils and the carrying of powder puffs and all forms of powder chamois be eliminated.

That an appeal to the patriotism of the girls be made and that they be shown that in no way can they more effectively do their bit in this time of national stress than by adopting a simple, modest and inexpensive style of dress.

It is expected that everyone connected with the public schools will heartily cooperate in bringing about a hearty response to this regulation.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

TENNESSEE

ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE PRESIDENT MRS.
EUGENE CRUTCHER

Tennessee has 241 parent-teacher associations and ten mothers' circles in membership. Seventy-two have been formed during the last year. Twelve child-welfare circles and two parents' associations and six affiliated organizations make up the membership.

Lists of new associations are mailed to national officers by the treasurer each month.

Every national department has a state chairman. Nearly all associations observed Child-Welfare Day. The programs were gotten up by the children and were patriotic and historic of the National Congress of Mothers. \$57.78 was the gift to the national from the Child-Welfare Day celebrations.

Tennessee has been active in baby-saving. It has baby clinics, milk stations, baby contests, school nurses and instructive talks by physicians on conservation of health.

Only one city has put the mothers' pension law in full operation. Another is now doing so. The others have ignored it. Thirty-eight mothers and 134 children have been helped by the law.

The parent-teacher associations throughout the state have urged all cities to have juvenile court, and wherever they are members of the Parent-Teacher Associations visit them.

We have urged our representatives in Congress to give larger appropriations to the Bureau of Education and have also urged war prohibition.

PATRIOTIC WORK

War work has included mobilizing mothers in vicinity of various training camps, all kinds of Red Cross work, adopting war orphans, buying liberty bonds, thrift stamps and war stamps, war gardens by the thousands, canning and drying, war cry of the Y. W. C. A. Tennessee was the first state to contribute to National Headquarters House (\$100) from state treasury, and to urge all local associations to contribute.

Tennessee constantly remembers its share of responsibility in support of the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE. Nothing has been done by Tennessee to secure the \$10,000 offered for endowment fund, provided all other states contributed a like amount. War needs have stirred us too deeply.

Through the efforts of the parent-teacher associations two years ago we obtained the kindergarten law, but, owing to the stringency of the times, have substituted play-schools which are popular and successful.

Excellent cooperation has been given by the Board of Extension, University of Tennessee. We have had joint meetings of educational associations of the Middle East and West Tennessee.

We have ten district chairmen who will have county meetings.

Three conferences have been held in different sections of the state. Four cities have councils of presidents which have proved helpful.

The school buildings are used for social centers and canning centers for communities. Mothers all over the state are offering assistance to truant officers and in enforcement of the child labor law.

The rural parent-teacher associations deserve special mention in braving the weather. The lunches at the many schools are of inestimable value. We are having patriotic films made to be sent over the state, showing history and etiquette of the flag. Scholarships for girls have been provided in business colleges. We have a state committee of music.

Five general meetings have been held and the state board meets in different parts of the state.

We are teaching English to foreign mothers.

We have had our national president with us once and our National Chairman of Army and Navy Camp Committee with us twice. We have voted to send our president to all national conventions and national board meetings.

The Tennessee Branch is grieved to announce the death of Mrs. Henrietta Austin Long, mother of Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, our state president, on April 17. Mrs. Long several years ago suffered a stroke of paralysis from which she never fully recovered. She came to Nashville to make her home with Mrs. Crutcher and she endeared herself to every one with whom she came in contact. Her bright mind and keen interest in all things worth while made her stay with us very pleasant.

Mrs. Long also showed a loving sympathetic interest in all mother congress work.

Mrs. Eugene Crutcher, state president of Tennessee branch, very fortunately for her co-workers, is state chairman of Child Welfare of the Woman's Committee, Council of Defense, and in this national drive for "Baby Year" has placed before the parent-teacher associations their responsibility in assisting in this work and is encouraged by the interest shown by the various associations of the State Congress.

The appeal is to every man, woman and child to put forth their best effort in this most patriotic movement.

The plan of the Child-Welfare Bureau at Washington is under the management of Miss Lathrop, who has asked the coöperation of all child-welfare organizations in baby saving. Tennessee's quota is 2,771 and we realize fully that we must raise the standard of health in the coming generation and avoid the defects our draft has revealed to us. The following extract from our president's letter appeals to our co-workers very strongly.

"A duty next to that of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there can be, it seems to me, no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children who constitute one third of our population."

The welfare of children under school age is always a pressing need and we hope to put every child of kindergarten age in kindergarten. President conditions demand that this plan be adopted.

NASHVILLE CENTRAL COUNCIL

Mrs. Alex Irvine, president of Nashville Council, announces that recently the council gave a picture-show performance by which two hundred dollars was cleared. This was applied to the war orphans' fund.

Mrs. T. H. Burlinson, chairman of "war gardens," has had wonderful success and this applies to both white and colored.

DAVIDSON COUNTY

Miss Leona Harder, principal of Jere Baxter, a rural school, reports that the spirit of patriotism is very much alive at that place. Many war activities are flourishing. A number of Liberty Bonds have been bought. The school scored 100 per cent. on thrift stamps, each

child having started a stamp book. A fund almost sufficient to adopt a war orphan has been raised.

VERMONT

The sixth annual meeting of the Vermont Branch of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations was held in Rutland at Assembly Hall on May 28 and 29. In the past six months Vermont has added three new associations and regained two inactive ones and has increased its membership by about 30 per cent. and more than doubled any of its former contributions for Child-Welfare Day, February 17. The work of the parent-teacher associations has been varied, as some are supervising the Junior Red Cross work in the schools while others have formed Red Cross auxiliaries. Some of the associations have been sewing for school children of needy families while others have made it their business to report cases of dependent, neglected and delinquent children to the State "Conference of Social Work" which has been doing splendid work for such children by placing them in state homes, or in families for adoption, after removing them from environments which menace their future welfare.

Sanitary improvements in several rural school-houses and better films are other work undertaken by some associations.

Reports from the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, which was held at Atlantic City, N. J., February 26 to March 2, were given by Mrs. Edward B. Huling of Bennington, who represented the Vermont Branch as its president. Rutland has eight splendid associations and the past president, Mrs. F. G. Swinnerton, added to the state treasury last year two \$50 Liberty bonds, contributions to which were sent by almost every Parent-Teacher Association in Vermont.

If every member of the Parent-Teacher Association in the United States would give one dollar toward this house, it would be paid for in a short time.

It is the hope of the state board that each Vermont member will give at least one dollar to the national headquarters at Washington, and also that Vermont will send in the names of 100 new subscribers to the CHILD-WELFARE MAGAZINE.

Patriotic News

The Mothers' Clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations of Des Moines are making 1,000 "vermin-proof" garments. The sewing is done partly at the schools and partly in the homes. Our food conservation agent, Miss Jesse Campbell, is speaking at all mothers' clubs and parent-

teacher associations. Where mothers do not attend the meetings that are held, a committee of the Mothers' Council visits the homes and explains to the families the need for food conservation.

Patriotic Work in Connecticut

All of the clubs have entered heartily into war relief work, the New Haven women through their ways and means committee, of which Mrs. W. W. Porter is chairman, having raised two thousand dollars for war relief and Red Cross work. A melting pot which was held in one of the large department stores yielded a substantial revenue. The New Haven club will be the hostess of the State convention which will be held in Center church parish house, May 9

and 10. Delegates will be entertained by the members of the club.

A new department of the Congress was created to be known as the Farm Bureau, Mrs. Fred K. Bill of Hartford being appointed as State Chairman.

A special committee was appointed by the president to look into possibilities for establishing a United Service Club at New London.

Patriotic Work in Rhode Island

The Patriotic Committee has sold over \$300 in thrift stamps in one month. Red Cross work is carried on with increasing enthusiasm. Many parent-teacher associations report surgical dress-

ings and garments made. The Congress is pledged to help make the child-welfare work felt in children's year.

A Drive for Kindergartens

Congress has recently recognized the educational needs of little children by making an appropriation to the United States Bureau of Education, to enable it to promote kindergarten education in the several states and territories.

This act is timely, for our people are being rudely awakened to the need of better training for citizenship than our boys and girls are now receiving. They realize the urgent necessity of properly equipping our children for the tremendous tasks they will be called upon to perform after the war is ended.

The Council for National Defense says with regard to this subject: "There are nearly 4,000,000 children in the United States who can not receive the benefits of kindergarten training either because there are no kindergartens at all or not enough.

"Suggestion. Interest yourself in this need of the very little ones and write to the Bureau of Education, Washington, for their material and that of the National Kindergarten Association affiliated with the bureau."

Training for citizenship cannot begin too early according to the United States Commissioner of Education, who for months has been issuing, in coöperation with the National Kindergarten Association, the series of articles which this paper is printing, to provide better training for little ones in the home.

A drive is now on to have more kindergartens opened throughout the country and parents are circulating petitions to present to their boards of education. Has such a petition been started for your school?

The Call to Dream

At his specialty he worked eight hours a day. On his specialty he studied four hours a day. With his specialty he ate. With his specialty he slept. He became an expert. His services were in great demand. Within the narrow limits of his field no man knew more than he. Today he is respected for his success. But he is not happy. Long ago he forgot the call to dream.

What is life without dreams? It is literature

without poetry, form without beauty, day without twilight. It is an empty mockery, a caricature. What is life without dreams? It is mind and body minus heart and soul.

The call comes once to every man—the urge to dream. Take heed that it be not stifled. Once dead, neither man nor money can bring it back to life. And it is better to live and dream than heap mere triumphs on a living corpse.—From the Milwaukee Journal.

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|---|------------|
| Ashland Parent-Teacher Association, Kansas City, Mo. | 5.00 |
| Kansas City Council Parent-Teacher Association | 25.00 |
| Whither Parent-Teacher Association | 5.00 |
| Greenwood Parent-Teacher Association | 5.00 |
| Horace Mann Parent-Teacher Association | 11.00 |
| Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia | \$2,000.00 |
| Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Philadelphia | 1,000.00 |
| Mrs. William T. Carter, Philadelphia | 1,000.00 |
| Mrs. David O. Mears, Cambridge, Mass. | 1,000.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. John J. Boericke, Merion, Pa. | 300.00 |
| Mr. Gideon Boericke, Merion, Pa. | 500.00 |
| Mrs. Henry Phipps, New York | 100.00 |
| Mrs. W. F. Thacher, Washington, D. C. | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, Washington, D. C. | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Edward Robinson, Baltimore | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Robert R. Cotten, Bruce, N. C. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, Va. | 50.00 |
| Dr. Francis W. Patterson, Philadelphia | 10.00 |
| J. R. Grundy, Philadelphia | 100.00 |
| W. C. Sproul, Chester | 20.00 |
| Mrs. H. W. Lippincott, Philadelphia | 5.00 |
| Mr. W. J. Wallace, Washington | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Harry Semmes, Washington | 5.00 |
| Mrs. W. H. Sawyer, Columbus, O. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. J. E. Caldwell, Philadelphia | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Leslie Jefferis, Bridgeport, Pa. | 15.00 |
| Mrs. J. N. Porter, Dallas, Texas | 100.00 |
| Miss Jennie Hildenbrand, St. Louis, Mo. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. H. T. Wright, Hollywood, California | 12.00 |
| Mrs. C. C. Noble, Los Angeles | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Robert Haines, Germantown, Philadelphia | 100.00 |
| Miss Mary S. Garrett, Philadelphia | 25.00 |
| Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn. | 10.00 |
| San Francisco Congress of Mothers | 70.00 |
| Mrs. Elise Traut, New Britain, Conn. | 25.00 |
| Santa Cruz Co. Federation, California | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Sarah Leeds, Atlantic City, N. J. | 100.00 |
| ALABAMA | |
| Huntsville P.-T. Association, Mrs. Willis Garth | 1.00 |
| Mothers' Club, Fulton, Mrs. F. B. Gilmer | 2.00 |
| Mrs. W. E. Noel, Boaz | .25 |
| Mrs. Minnie D. Holt, Buena Vista | .50 |
| ARIZONA | |
| Mrs. A. J. Luschka, Globe P.-T. Association | 5.00 |
| ARKANSAS | |
| Mrs. J. E. Tillman, Bear | .25 |
| Mrs. R. D. Van Cleve, Ft. Smith | .10 |
| Mrs. N. E. and Mrs. F. E. Flowers | .20 |
| CALIFORNIA | |
| Mrs. Lillie M. Laying, San Francisco | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Irving G. Davis, Redlands | 3.00 |
| Las Nietos Valley Federation of P.-T. Associations | 15.00 |
| Anna L. B. Williams, Pasadena | 1.00 |
| Jefferson St. P.-T. Association, Los Angeles | 5.00 |
| Gardner St. P.-T. Association, Hollywood | 1.90 |
| Mrs. A. E. Rhoads, Sacramento | .10 |
| Mrs. S. W. Stanley, Tustin | .10 |
| Mrs. J. H. Alvord, San Bernardino | .10 |
| Mrs. F. R. Thompson, Oakland | .10 |
| Mrs. Lea Warren, Santa Ana | .10 |
| Mrs. W. R. Whitaker, McFarland | .25 |
| Mothers of Shanson Play Ground | 5.00 |
| Magnolia Ave. School P.-T. Association, Los Angeles | 5.00 |
| Mrs. J. R. Conard, El Segundo | 2.50 |
| 61st St. School P.-T. Association, Los Angeles | 5.00 |
| Sierra City Mothers' Congress | 2.00 |
| Los Angeles Federation P.-T. Associations, Los Angeles | 25.00 |
| 1st District California Congress of Mothers | 15.00 |
| Spurgeon P.-T. Association, Santa Ana | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Chas. Dunn, Concord | .10 |
| Mrs. E. B. Leavitt, Yosemite | .10 |
| Upper Lake P.-T. Association | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Chandler, Berkeley | .20 |
| Hope St. P.-T. Association, Los Angeles | 11.70 |
| Mrs. Clara Blythe, Marysville | 1.00 |
| Hope District P.-T. Association | 2.00 |
| Mrs. C. F. Howland, Sacramento | 5.00 |
| Berkeley P.-T. Association | 2.20 |
| Cloverdale P.-T. Association | 4.00 |
| Fremont P.-T. Association, Sacramento | 1.30 |
| Milton | 1.30 |
| Hanford Mothers' Congress | .80 |
| Mrs. Mary E. Dorsett | 2.00 |
| Union District P.-T. Association | .10 |
| Hillside P.-T. Association | 2.00 |
| Mrs. E. A. Thompson, Folsom | .10 |
| COLORADO | |
| Mrs. J. J. Pritchard, Wakenburg | .50 |
| Mrs. M. Cradock, Littleton | .20 |
| Pueblo County Council | 25.00 |
| Mrs. C. B. Mathews | 5.60 |
| Mrs. R. E. Dodson, Bayfield | .10 |
| Lincoln Park Mothers' Congress | 3.70 |
| Avondale P.-T. Association | 25.00 |
| CONNECTICUT | |
| Ridgefield Mothers' Association | 8.60 |
| Town Plot School, Waterbury | 4.00 |
| J. T. Wallis, Colchester | 2.00 |
| Anonymous | .10 |
| DELAWARE | |
| Anonymous, Georgetown | .10 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | |
| F. A. Strickrott | .10 |
| FLORIDA | |
| Woman's Club, Bartow, Miss A. M. Sawyer | 2.00 |
| GEORGIA | |
| Hall of Hope, P.-T. Association, Mrs. C. A. Mittell, Savannah | 1.00 |
| Mrs. W. L. Guilbeau, Maxim | .20 |
| Mrs. J. W. Ramsey, Macon | .10 |
| Mrs. Thos. E. Blackshear and mother, Macon | .50 |
| Mrs. Ben Borchardt, Brunswick | .10 |
| Mrs. W. P. Hixson, Augusta | .20 |

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| Mrs. W. G. Prickett, Savannah..... | .10 | Mrs. Pearl H. Ramsay, Iola..... | .10 |
| J. J. Lissner, Brunswick..... | .10 | Forget Me Not Club, Holyoke..... | 2.00 |
| Mrs. W. R. Pittman, Augusta..... | 1.00 | Mrs. O. B. Walker, Jennings..... | .25 |
| Glynn School P.-T. Association, Brunswick, Mrs. J. W. Simmons..... | 1.00 | Mrs. Virginia Bruce, Kansas City..... | .10 |
| Mothers' Department, Crandall H. S., Mrs. J. Colvard..... | 1.30 | Alsom Yeckert, Kansas City, Kansas..... | .25 |
| | | Mrs. L. C. Markley, Belle Plaine..... | .25 |
| | | Mrs. C. Coleman, Kansas City..... | .10 |
| | | Mrs. C. D. Bean..... | 1.00 |
| IDAHO. | | | |
| New Plymouth P.-T. Association, Mrs. Mattie Dotson..... | 2.00 | KENTUCKY | |
| Mrs. W. A. McGee, Lelland and Miss Jessie McGee..... | .25 | Bertha M. Mobley, Hitchins..... | .10 |
| S. E. Payne, Glengary..... | .25 | LOUISIANA | |
| Mrs. Laura Shafer, Boise..... | .30 | Mrs. C. M. Tucker, Haughton..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. G. W. Pethtel, Wampa P.-T. Association..... | 2.15 | Mrs. O. G. P. Bell, Logansport..... | .20 |
| Central Park P.-T. Association, Mrs. H. M. Draper, Caldwell..... | 5.00 | Mrs. Wm. Dyneard, Wills Point..... | .10 |
| Mary G. Austin (for 6 mothers), Boise... | .60 | MAINE | |
| ILLINOIS. | | | |
| Lucy T. Summerlin..... | .10 | Charles E. Varney, Supt., Casco..... | .10 |
| De Kalb..... | 10.00 | Mrs. A. F. Adams, Augusta..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. H. C. Collins, Bloomington..... | .25 | Mrs. Charles F. Abbott, Bethel..... | .10 |
| Charleston East Side P.-T. Association... | 3.00 | MARYLAND | |
| Mrs. Wm. C. Fox, Evanston..... | 1.00 | Mrs. D. E. Danforth, Forest Glen..... | .25 |
| Mothers' Club, Tuscola..... | 2.50 | Mrs. G. A. Royce, Baltimore..... | 1.00 |
| Elm Place School, Highland Park..... | 5.00 | MASSACHUSETTS | |
| Mrs. George L. Veatch, Oak Park..... | 2.00 | Mrs. E. F. McSweeney, Framingham.... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Geo. M. Brill..... | .25 | Jane Lybria, Medford..... | .10 |
| Mrs. J. M. Ruddy..... | .10 | Mrs. C. W. Grammour, Cohasset..... | 1.00 |
| North End Mothers' Congress, Evanston | 5.00 | W. B. Kimball, Montague..... | .10 |
| Irving School P.-T. Association, Bloomington..... | 1.35 | Mrs. B. E. Senft, Chelsea..... | .10 |
| Mrs. John C. Vance, Goreville..... | .25 | Mrs. A. E. Bent, S. Framingham..... | 1.00 |
| Lyman Trumbull School, Chicago..... | 3.75 | Mrs. C. F. Fuller, Cherry Valley..... | .20 |
| Mrs. Frank Siska, Chicago..... | 1.00 | Stockbridge P.-T. Association..... | 2.00 |
| Grant Cruse, Cambria..... | 1.00 | Iola N. Wetmore..... | .25 |
| Mrs. J. B. Anglemier, Compton..... | .20 | Mrs. R. N. Livingston, Haverhill..... | .10 |
| Mrs. Harry L. Fleming, Bloomington... | 1.00 | Mahon Road P.-T. Association, Worcester..... | 10.00 |
| Downer's Grove..... | .40 | Miss Fields School P.-T. Association, Wollaston..... | 2.00 |
| INDIANA | | | |
| Mothers' Social Club..... | 1.50 | Mrs. W. H. Gates, Worcester..... | 1.00 |
| Cora L. Benjamin, Lafayette..... | 1.00 | Winter St. P.-T. Association, Haverhill | 5.00 |
| Mrs. P. N. Evans, West Lafayette..... | 1.00 | Mrs. H. F. Bent, Watertown..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. James Clifton, Shoals..... | .10 | Indian Ridge Mothers' Congress, Andover..... | 1.50 |
| Mrs. Martha A. Taylor, Shelbyville..... | .10 | Knipe School P.-T. Association, Ward Hill..... | 1.35 |
| IOWA | | | |
| Mrs. A. C. Kleine, Dubuque..... | 1.00 | MICHIGAN | |
| Grace E. Kemp..... | .10 | Mothers' Union 1st Baptist Church, Mrs. D. G. Rapp, Lansing..... | 1.61 |
| Mrs. T. W. Scarle, Hawarden..... | 1.00 | Mrs. Eva G. Price, Lansing..... | 2.00 |
| Mrs. B. Van Raden, Lanesboro..... | .50 | MINNESOTA | |
| Mrs. Catherine Say, Madrid..... | 1.00 | Mrs. M. B. Holmes, Duluth..... | .10 |
| Bryant P.-T. Association..... | 1.00 | Edina School P.-T. Association, Mrs. F. K. Wellson..... | 1.70 |
| Mrs. C. Tay, Mobid..... | .10 | MISSISSIPPI | |
| Luna P.-T. Association..... | 5.00 | Mrs. A. G. Jones, Route 1, Jackson..... | .25 |
| Mrs. B. F. Anderson, Madrid..... | .10 | Louisville P.-T. Association, Louisville... | 1.30 |
| Mrs. Tom Michael, Ottumwa..... | .10 | MISSOURI | |
| Mrs. B. Harring, Mrs. N. K. Shugart, Mrs. F. A. De Vorak..... | 6.10 | Mothers' Congress of Fairbanks School, Springfield..... | 2.00 |
| Graetlin P.-T. Association, Mrs. A. Spries | 2.00 | Mrs. Annie Davis, Conway..... | .25 |
| KANSAS | | | |
| Mrs. C. W. Thompson, Marion..... | .10 | P.-T. Association of Pierce City..... | 2.95 |
| Maude Hunsicher, Morland..... | 1.50 | Mark Twain P.-T. Association, Carthage.. | 1.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Williams, Colony.... | .40 | Mrs. Geo. Siemens, Kansas City..... | .25 |
| Ness City..... | .25 | | |
| Mrs. A. H. Stevens, Wichita..... | .25 | | |

Contributions to Building Fund.

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|---|------|
| Mrs. N. E. Gardner..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Gleich, Webster Groves..... | .10 |
| Clotho Club, St. Louis..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. S. W. Arnold, Kirksville..... | 2.00 |
| Congenial Circle, St. Louis..... | 2.00 |
| Horace Mann P.-T. Association, Kansas City..... | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Wm. J. Keller, St. Louis..... | .20 |
| Miss Alice W. Litton, St. Louis..... | .10 |
| Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, Hancock..... | .10 |
| Mrs. R. A. Leach, Memphis..... | .10 |
| Mrs. C. A. Reuse, Fulton..... | .10 |
| Dr. L. S. Young, St. Louis..... | 1.00 |

MONTANA

| | |
|---|-------|
| Helping Hand Club, Great Falls, Mrs. S. C. Hunt..... | .80 |
| Mrs. Nellie Thomas, Walkerville..... | 2.00 |
| Washington P.-T. Association, Mrs. A. H. Gray, Great Falls..... | 1.00 |
| Prescott School, Marion Nichols, Anaconda | 1.80 |
| Mrs. A. A. Hargrove, Helena..... | .25 |
| Lowell School, Mrs. W. A. E. DeCew, Great Falls..... | 1.00 |
| Miss Dorothy Silverman, Helena..... | .50 |
| J. C. Robinson, Butte..... | .10 |
| Emerson School, Helen M. King, Tr., Butte..... | 5.00 |
| Mrs. W. S. Larsen, Helena..... | .10 |
| Central School, Mrs. W. H. Plum, Helena | 19.00 |
| Mrs. E. L. Houston, Bozeman..... | .10 |
| Mrs. D. M. Evans, Deer Lodge..... | .50 |
| Mrs. C. A. Kennedy, Great Falls..... | .10 |
| Mrs. J. J. Moat, Red Lodge..... | .25 |
| Mrs. Carl Haymond, Livingston..... | 1.00 |

NEBRASKA

| | |
|--|------|
| Mrs. Elmer Haight, David City..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. F. A. Castle, Mrs. Flaherty, Hyannis. | .80 |
| Della M. Hall, Cascade..... | 1.00 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE

| | |
|---|------|
| Mrs. Miriam E. Savery, Warner..... | .10 |
| Lincoln Chandler P.-T. Association, Manchester..... | 2.50 |
| Mothers' Council..... | 1.00 |
| New Ipswich P.-T. Association.... | 5.00 |

NEW JERSEY

| | |
|--|--------|
| Woman's Club of Upper Montclair.... | 10.00 |
| Home and School League, McKee City .. | 2.50 |
| Dr. C. K. Bartlett..... | 26.95 |
| Rahway P.-T. Associations..... | 7.65 |
| Columbus School Mothers' Congress, Trenton..... | 7.00 |
| Moorestown Mothers' Congress..... | 5.00 |
| Haddon Heights P.-T. Association..... | 12.50 |
| Mary A. Burrough, Camden..... | .10 |
| Hackettstown..... | 3.00 |
| Mr. Frank Thacher, Burlington..... | 100.00 |
| Lenola P.-T. Association..... | 2.00 |
| Fathers of Roselle..... | 10.00 |
| 25 members Maple Shade P.-T. Association..... | 2.50 |
| Point Pleasant Home and School Association..... | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Florence Engle, Haddonfield..... | 5.00 |
| Audubon P.-T. Association..... | 16.00 |
| Washington School P.-T. Association, Plainfield..... | 5.75 |
| Chatham P.-T. Association..... | 25.00 |

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|---|-------|
| Franklin P.-T. Association, Plainfield..... | 5.00 |
| Dunellen P.-T. Association..... | 3.00 |
| Home and School League, Lakewood | 3.90 |
| Woodbury Home and School Association.. | 5.00 |
| Ringols C. P.-T. Association..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Wm. M. Sandford, Plainfield..... | 5.00 |
| Mr. Wm. M. Sandford, Plainfield..... | .50 |
| Irving Jefferson School, Plainfield..... | 10.00 |
| Mount Holly P.-T. Association..... | 10.00 |

NEW YORK

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|--|------|
| Glens Falls Mothers' Club, Mrs. D. E. Van Wirt, Treas..... | 3.00 |
| Edith E. Brown, Stephentown..... | 1.00 |
| Lincoln Mothers' Council, Hornell, Miss Esther Weber, Treas..... | 1.00 |
| G. M. C. Millen, Bliss..... | .10 |
| Miss Emma S. Smierinans, Little Falls.. | .20 |
| Mrs. M. H. Saltsman, Fort Plains..... | .25 |
| Mrs. Jas. W. Stanton, Mrs. G. T. Putnam, Esperance..... | .35 |
| Lockport Mothers' Study Club, Mrs. W. A. Gold..... | 2.40 |
| Jefferson Mothers' Club, Buffalo, Florence Openheimer..... | 3.00 |

NORTH CAROLINA

| | |
|---|------|
| Bernard M. Cone, Greensboro..... | 5.00 |
| Miss E. Dixon, Snow Camp..... | .25 |
| Hertford P.-T. Association, Miss Mary Wood, Tr..... | 2.00 |
| Mrs. J. M. Pender, Hendersonville..... | .10 |
| Montford P.-T. Association, Mrs. C. N. Brown..... | 3.00 |
| Supervisor Colored Schools, Mebane.... | .10 |
| Miss Ella Broadwater, Merritt..... | 1.00 |

NORTH DAKOTA

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|---|-----|
| Mrs. Wm. Code, Mrs. M. A. Kuntsoy, Mrs. E. R. Swartoret, Hampden..... | .75 |
| Hester Briggie, Linton..... | .20 |
| Mrs. J. Blanchard, McClusky..... | .10 |

OHIO

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|---|-------|
| Lancaster P.-T. Association, Mrs. Amos Thomas..... | 1.10 |
| Covedale Mothers' Club, Cincinnati, Mrs. A. C. Schafer..... | 10.00 |
| East Denison Mothers' and Teachers' Council, Mrs. F. G. Foster, Cleveland.. | 10.25 |
| Mrs. Otto Herr, Columbus..... | .10 |
| Mrs. Sarah W. Gill, Oak Harbor..... | .30 |
| H. L. Noland, Cleveland..... | .10 |
| East Madison M. C., Cleveland, Mrs. C. E. Buckries..... | 5.00 |
| Mrs. L. E. Epman and Mrs. J. L. Burnett, Lancaster..... | .20 |
| Parkwood M. C., Mrs. F. E. Gillmore, Cleveland..... | 1.00 |
| Doan Sch. M. C., Mrs. W. J. Kline, Cleveland..... | 5.00 |
| M. C. of Baptist Church, Cleveland, Mrs. J. H. Hutton..... | 2.00 |
| Mrs. F. Hull, Newark..... | 1.10 |

OKLAHOMA

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| Texola (no name)..... | .10 |
| P. S. Gregg, Edgar Davis, Bill Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Quinn, Vian..... | .50 |

OREGON

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|---|------|
| Mrs. W. E. Folsom, Midland..... | .10 |
| Mrs. Joseph A. Grey, Medford..... | .10 |
| Mrs. G. Schand, Newbury..... | .30 |
| Vernon Circle of P.-T. Association, Portland..... | 2.30 |

PENNSYLVANIA

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|--|-------|
| Tower City P.-T. Association, Mrs. M. S. Humbert..... | 5.00 |
| Mrs. A. S. Wolf, Altoona..... | .20 |
| Bedford Public Schools, Mrs. Wm. Brice .. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. R. J. Russell, Downingtown..... | .20 |
| Valley Township P.-T. Association, Coatesville, Mrs. Greenwood, Sec..... | 4.10 |
| Mrs. W. S. Turner, Avondale..... | .25 |
| Mrs. Walter A. Greenwood, Coatesville. . | 3.00 |
| Home and School Association, Elverson, Mrs. S. P. McCord, Tr..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. J. L. Berstter, Coatesville..... | .20 |
| Mrs. A. E. Campbell, Smithport..... | .10 |
| Mrs. C. M. Rooke, Winfield..... | 1.00 |
| Carrie E. Branson, Coatesville..... | .25 |
| Anonymous, Union City..... | .10 |
| Camilla B. Stahy, Oley..... | .10 |
| Lincoln University P.-T. Association (colored), Amy Wesley, Lincoln..... | 1.00 |
| Anonymous, Lebanon..... | .10 |
| Mrs. Phoebe Whittle, Hershey..... | 1.00 |
| Hershey's Mothers' Club, Mrs. J. E. Field, Tr..... | 11.00 |
| Mrs. A. Herchneider, Pittsburgh..... | .25 |

RHODE ISLAND

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|-----------------------------------|------|
| Mothers' Club, Warren..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. H. C. Prath, Providence..... | 2.00 |

SOUTH CAROLINA

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| Mrs. D. L. Robinson, Lancaster..... | .10 |
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SOUTH DAKOTA

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| Harriet F. Baskerville, Watertown..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. F. E. Richmond, Clark..... | .10 |
| Mrs. J. H. Bishop, Thunder Hawk..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Roy McMillen Wheeler, Hot Springs | 1.00 |
| Inez F. Hill, Mitchell..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. H. C. Johnson, Lowry..... | .10 |
| Mrs. Sadie Holtry, Zenoa..... | .10 |
| Katie Sprague, Clark..... | .10 |
| Mrs. C. R. Brown, Clark..... | .10 |
| Mrs. M. L. Powell, Bonesteel..... | .10 |

TENNESSEE

| | |
|---|--------|
| Mrs. J. M. Looney, Winchester..... | .10 |
| Mrs. J. E. Oliver..... | .20 |
| Wesley Bible Class, Nashville..... | .10 |
| Anderson St. Improvement Association, Bristol..... | 3.70 |
| Mrs. J. A. Manley, Nashville..... | 1.00 |
| Mrs. P. B. Mayfield..... | .10 |
| Tennessee Congress..... | 100.00 |
| Mrs. H. L. Olney..... | .10 |
| Kingsport P.-T. Association..... | 5.00 |
| Eastland P.-T. Association, Nashville, Mrs. J. H. Murphy..... | 2.50 |

TEXAS

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|---|------|
| Mrs. Douglas King, Greenville..... | .20 |
| Mrs. D. B. Jackson, Van Horn..... | .25 |
| Mrs. G. R. Stumburg..... | .10 |
| Mrs. F. L. Rugeley, Matagorda..... | 5.00 |
| Colonial Hill Mothers' Congress, Dallas.. | 1.00 |
| Lillian Roach, E. Marshall P.-T. Association..... | 2.00 |
| Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Richmond..... | 1.00 |
| Supt. S. A. Fisher, Richmond..... | .25 |
| Mrs. J. R. Boren, Tulia..... | .10 |
| Mrs. Wm. Taylor, Dallas..... | 1.00 |
| Mothers' Club of Labrook..... | 1.30 |
| Riviera P.-T. Association..... | 1.00 |
| Mothers' Congress of Lavenia..... | 1.30 |
| Mrs. W. J. Price, Gainesville..... | 1.00 |
| Mothers' Congress of Goliad..... | 1.30 |
| Mrs. G. L. Stebbins, Fredericksburg..... | .10 |
| Mrs. M. E. Hawkins, Wellington..... | .50 |

UTAH

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| Mrs. Sarah I. Hansen, Collinston..... | .20 |
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VERMONT

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|---|------|
| Mrs. J. E. Walbridge, Bennington..... | .20 |
| Anonymous, Windsor..... | .25 |
| Mrs. Merrill Hitchcock, Bennington..... | 1.00 |

VIRGINIA

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Mrs. J. C. Browner, Alexandria..... | .10 |
| Mrs. V. T. Bey, Leesburg..... | .10 |
| Mrs. Helen C. Harrison..... | .50 |

WASHINGTON

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|---|------|
| Manzerita P.-T. Association, Blakeley ... | .90 |
| O'Brien Circle, O'Brien..... | 3.10 |
| Broadway P.-T. Association, Yakima, M. Pierson, Tr..... | .10 |
| Kopiah P.-T. Association, Mrs. J. H. Neely..... | 2.20 |
| Mrs. W. Brobst, Ephrata..... | .10 |
| Lawrel P.-T. Association, Mrs. G. W. Rice, Lyndon..... | 5.00 |
| Mrs. L. E. McLean, Deer Lodge..... | .50 |

WEST VIRGINIA

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| Mrs. D. W. Jacobs, Clarksburg..... | .25 |
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WISCONSIN

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|---|------|
| West Bend P.-T. Association, Mrs. W. E. Ottmer..... | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Alice Ames, Brooklyn..... | .25 |
| Mrs. J. M. Lowery, Milwaukee..... | .10 |
| Mrs. L. B. Harding, Waukesha..... | 1.00 |
| M. V. O'Shea, Madison..... | 1.00 |
| Mothers' and Teachers' Club, 3d St School, Milwaukee..... | 8.00 |
| Mrs. Katherine A. Holm, Library Dept., Stout Institute..... | .25 |
| Mrs. V. M. M. Hammett, Sheboygan.... | 1.00 |

WYOMING

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| L. Fachndrick, New Castle..... | .10 |
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